

THE North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL VIII., No. 254.

SHANGHAI, MARCH 14, 1872.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 7 of 1872.

CHINA SEA—NEUHWANG.

THE NEUHWANG LIGHT VESSEL will be moored at her station, off the entrance of the LIAU RIVER, YINGTZE, on or about the 21st of MARCH.

The following bearings are magnetic:—

TOWER HILL, South 18° East.

RUINED TOWER, South 47° East.

OUTER BUOY, North, 64° East.

A White Fixed Catoptric Light, 40 feet above the Sea, will be exhibited, which, in clear weather, will be visible 11 nautical miles.

The Light Vessel is painted Red, with the word "Neuwhang" on each side, and the mainmast carries a 6-foot black ball. When necessary to lower the lantern for trimming, a white ship's light will be hoisted and a blue light burned at the half interval of time between the lowering and hoisting.

During fogs, a Steam Fog-horn will be sounded at 10 second intervals.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Engineer's Office,
Custom House,
607 31ma Shanghai, 1st March, 1872.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTH.

At Tang-cho, Feb. 17th, the wife of the Rev. L. D. CHAPIN, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Nagasaki, on the 20th February, 1872, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Joseph Laucagne, assisted by the Rev. Fathers E. Patriat and J. B. Poirier, LEON FRANCOIS DURY, late French Consul at this port, to JOSEPHINE, eldest daughter of JOSEPH LOOS, of Erstein, near Strasbourg. No cards.

DEATH.

At Nagasaki, on the 27th February, 1872, C. J. DA SILVA, aged 34 years, late of Macao.

LATEST MAIL DATES.

England	Jan. 25	Hankow	Mar. 9
San Francisco	31	Yokohama	5
Hongkong	Mar. 9	Nagasaki	9
Tientsin	1	Foochow	Feb. 24

Latest Mail dates in England, from China, Hongkong, ... Dec. 20 Received via Marseilles, Shanghai, ... 14 Jan. 28.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

DATE.	1872.		1871.	
	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Mar. 7	36	57	42	48
" 8	40	54	42	50
" 9	40	59	42	52
" 10	52	57	45	51
" 11	41	52	46	49
" 12	43	59	41	52
" 13	50	56	42	48

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE. (WOOSUNG.)

Date	Time of High or Low Water.	Water on Bar.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Ear.	Ther.
1872.							
Mar. 4 H.W.	7.40	15.05	W.N.W.	2	m	30.48	38
" 4 L.W.	3.22	13.07	N. by W.	4	b	30.40	48
" 5 H.W.	8.47	18.06	S. S. E.	2	b	30.44	45
" 5 L.W.	5.07	12.05	S. by E.	4	b	30.37	47
" 6 L.W.	6.04	13.07	S. by S.	4	b	30.32	37
" 6 H.W.	10.46	19.03	S. by W.	5	b	30.33	40
" 7 L.W.	6.50	12.09	N. W. by N.	2	m	30.40	39
" 7 H.W.	11.30	20.07	N. N. E.	1	b	30.43	45
" 8 L.W.	7.58	11.06	S. S. E.	3	b	30.33	57
" 8 H.W.	0.20	20.04	South	3	b	30.33	57
" 9 L.W.	2.50	11.05	S. S. E.	4	c	30.28	52
" 9 H.W.	0.55	21.02	"	4	c	30.21	63
" 10 L.W.	9.50	11.07	N. W. by N.	2	f	30.17	57
" 10 H.W.	1.43	22.01	"	4	m	30.17	53

EXPLANATION
F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. cloud f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Sin Nanjing*, from Hongkong—Messrs. De Courcy Forbes, J. Sharp, Fearon, Bromley, Fergusson, Miss Chapin, and 140 Chinese. Per *Solan*—Mr. Bierlig. Per *Yesso*, from Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Everett Frazar, child and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes and Dr. Gottburg. Per *S. S. Glendaroch*—Miss Martin, Mrs. Williams and two children. Per *M. M. S. S. Hoogly*—Mr. Nissen, Bishop Desfilches, Mons. Dore, three Priests and nine Chinese. Per *S. S. Acantha*, from Hongkong—Messrs. Stevenson, Maclean and 74 Chinese. Per *S. S.*

Glenroy—Messrs. Carnie and McDermot. Per *S. S. Shaftesbury*—Mr. A. E. Rosenthal. Per *S. S. Kwangtung*, from Hongkong—Miss Brown, Miss Porter and Mr. Cunningham. From Foochow—Messrs. F. Jenkins and Sutherland. Per *P. M. S. Oregonian*—Mrs. Fobas, Messrs. De Calice and servant, Schlik and servant, C. Hagen, Burt and servant, E. A. Rees, C. Farrell and thirty-two in Steerage. Per *P. & O. S. Malacca*, from Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Whitall, Mr. and Mrs. Everall, Messrs. Smith, Morris, Normorru, Fuzze. Per *S. S. Cheops*, from Hongkong—Mr. Nicholson.

DEPARTED.—Per *P. & O. Co.'s S. S. Geelong*, for Southampton—Miss Tookey. For Hongkong—Messrs. Mizuno, Jitoti, Kamako, Kuhara and Kurvoka. Per *Kiangloong*, for Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. John Crawford. Per *M. M. Steamer Provence*, for Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Remé, family and servant, Mrs. Itie and infant, Dr. Dyer, Messrs. C. L. Simpson, T. G. Greene, A. R. Margary, Blancheton and Favre. For Suez—C. W. Siegfried. For Singapore—G. de Champeaux. For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Forbes, Messrs. Stewart and Rowe. Per *Kiangse*, for Tientsin—Mr. Campbell.

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LONDON (E.C.)

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The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, MAR. 14, 1872

CHINA is emphatically a nation of children. While Western nations have been gradually advancing to maturity, China has been standing still, and is not yet past her childhood. One cause of this is seen in the system of paternal despotism which, while it served in the first instance to raise the Empire to its superiority over the surrounding nations, has been subsequently the very means which has prevented further improvement. The rulers of the various dynasties have acted on the idea that the nation is one vast family. The

Emperor is the "father and mother of the people." His subjects are his children. It is his duty to think for them, to provide for them and to protect them; and it is their duty to render implicit and reverential obedience. From generation to generation they must remain in leading-strings. Everything that concerns their interest must be left to his supreme will. To disobey that will is not only a crime against the representative of Heaven, but against Heaven itself. The model subject, or "the superior man" of the Classics, passively resigns himself and all that concerns him to this paternal care, content to be and to do all that is required of him without presuming to question the why or the wherefore. Tremble and obey, is the key-note of every Imperial command. The Emperor has a divine right to "all under heaven," and happy are the people who are privileged to "bask in the sunshine of the Imperial favour." Such things as literature or the arts and sciences are only good for his children so far as they are calculated to benefit their social condition without interfering with this state of passive obedience. Nothing likely to produce or foment political opinions, or in any way disturb the Imperial comfort and safety, can be tolerated. "Great peace throughout all under heaven" is now, as it has always been, the *summum bonum* of the administration of Government. To attain this object everything must give way. Once attained, it must be kept up at any cost. No measures, however unjust and unprincipled, must be scrupled at if they only conduce to this end.

A glance over the history of China shows that the nation has continually outgrown this system of parental despotism. Again and again have the people found it past endurance, and raised a rebellion. Then have followed the usual scenes of civil war and desolation, only to be succeeded by the same old state of things. Thus war succeeds war till, at last, there comes the sweeping change of a new dynasty. But the new dynasty once established, the same system recurs.

Under these circumstances, is it any wonder that we find the Chinese of the present day are but as children in intellect; or that the reaction of this system upon the Government itself has produced such a class of puerile, unscrupulous and narrow-minded officials as the majority of those who hold the highest offices of the State?

Viewing our intercourse with China in the light of these considerations, it is not difficult to see what place we ought to assign to her in the scale of nations. It is a great mistake for

Western powers to treat China, as a nation on terms of equality, capable of entering into and observing friendly relations. She ought merely to be regarded as a semi-civilized people, having little or no sense of national honour, and only to be restrained by a display of superior power. Past experience is surely enough to show us what China really is. There are treaties made and broken at the first opportunity; persecutions and massacres never properly investigated or atoned for; Foreign Ambassadors snubbed and denied the Imperial presence. These and numberless other facts show how utterly unworthy China is of the consideration that has hitherto been shown to her. In fact, Foreign Powers have done much to make the Government like a spoilt child. Coaxing and persuasion have been used, where severe chastisement has been deserved. Chinese officials have been petted beyond the bounds of common sense; as, for instance, when they have been received in state by the rulers of Western nations, instead of being kept at that respectful distance which their inferior rank might have suggested. In short, we are persuaded that, until this course of action is reversed, and China is treated as a nation of overgrown and troublesome children requiring a long probationary course of firm discipline and restraint from the hands of Western powers, we shall never see our relations established on any satisfactory foundation.

Summary of News.

The English mail of January 26th, arrived yesterday.

A motion for the reduction of the Army by 20,000 men has been under discussion, in the House of Commons. The Jury stopped the Tichborne case on the 5th, and the Court adjourned till the following day, at the request of Sergt. Ballantine; who then announced that, in communication with Giffard, the latter had elected that the plaintiff should be non-suited. The Judge ordered plaintiff into custody for perjury, and he has been conveyed to Newgate. The Government undertakes the prosecution for perjury.

The following ships have arrived during the fortnight:—*Glenroy* s. s., London; *Elizabeth Douglass*, Arabelle, Cardiff; *Elsinore*, New York; *Rose of Australia*, Sydney.

And the following have sailed:—*Ethiopian*, New York; *Glaucus*, London; *Italy*, Rio.

The annual meeting of members of the Shanghai Club was held on the 6th, when the Report and Accounts, showing a balance of \$9,518.04, were passed. Rule 49 was amended so as to make four out of the fourteen bedrooms in the Club available

for members and visitors requiring accommodation for not more than eight days. The following Committee were elected—Messrs. J. I. Miller, E. G. Low, R. Ferguson, J. H. Cheverton, John Thorne, G. H. Wheeler, H. de C. Forbes, R. W. M. Bird, W. Hyalop, G. W. Coutts, A. Zimmermann, and W. Harwood.

A meeting of the French Municipal Council was held on the 5th instant. Conformably with the Municipal Regulations, lots were drawn for the Councillors who should retire at the end of the year. The lot fell upon Messrs. Voisin, Aymeri and Wheelock. The question of encroachments by Chinese on the Sikawei road was brought up; the Engineer was desired to inspect the road once a week, and to report any encroachments he might observe.

A case of right of way which has come before the Supreme Court, has excited much interest. Mr. Hogg and Mr. Little own adjacent properties, on the Soochow Creek. Mr. Loureiro owned a small piece of land adjoining the two, and over which lay the approach to Mr. Little's (Jessfield.) Mr. Hogg subsequently bought this plot and altered the road. Mr. Little resisted the alteration. The Court has decided that the alteration was not permissible.

Two Foreigners have been attacked and badly hurt by Chinese, near the Kintoon Beacon. Our readers will remember the wreck, last December, of the Am. brig *Loch Lamar*, on the North Bank. She was bringing timber for Messrs. S. C. Farnham & Co. The fishermen and villagers who inhabit the neighbouring coast of course plundered the wreck. They were offered one-third of the value as salvage for all timber they would deliver to the owners in Shanghai. As negotiations were going on slowly, Mr. Farnham and Mr. Röhl went down on Friday night to try to expedite matters. While looking about the country, they were suddenly attacked by the natives; Mr. Farnham was badly wounded in the head by a hoe, and Mr. Röhl was knocked down, severely beaten and robbed. Full particulars will be found on another page.

The new Taotai of Shanghai has arrived and has received the seals of office.

Telegraphic communication with Nagasaki was interrupted on Saturday morning, but has been re-established to-day.

H. M. S. *Juno* started on Saturday morning on a short cruise, for gun practice, and returned yesterday.

The S. V. C. Spring Rifle Meeting is to be held on Friday and Saturday, the 12th and 13th April. Last year it began on the 13th.

An important step in the construction of one of the chief works at the Kow-chung-meaou Arsenal was taken on Tuesday, in the launching of the caisson for the new dock. The dock was originally laid out by Mr. Stephenson, draughtsman to the Arsenal; but that gentleman was on his departure succeeded by a Cantonese, who had displayed considerable ability as an engineer and merited the approbation of the Marine Superintendent, Mr. Rolls. The launch of the caisson, under the superintendence of Mr. Mainland, was an occasion of some considerable in-

terest, and brought together a crowd of curious Chinese and a few Europeans. At the last moment it was found that the embankments of earth would not allow the free passage of the pontoon to its element, and a squad of coolies was employed to remove the obstructions. The order was then given to let the caisson slip down the ways; but, it not having been properly ballasted, and being naturally top-heavy, the machine, on gliding off into the dock, turned gracefully over on its side, amid derisive shouts from the Chinese and the regrets of the foreign spectators.

Letters from NEWCHWANG to the 15th February say that loaded carts were crossing the river daily on the ice, which was not expected to break up for another month. The therm. had fallen as low as 13° below zero. Business had been quiet, on account of the Chinese New Year. Produce was arriving daily, from the interior.

A special performance was given by the CHEFOO A. D. C. on the 4th instant, in honour of H. B. M. Acting Consul, Mr. Mayers, who is about to go home on furlough. The pieces selected were "Love in Humble Life," and "Doing Banting." The performance went off successfully, the parts being well sustained by the principal actors. No steamer had come in from Shanghai up to noon on the 5th.

H. M. gunboat *Leven* arrived on the 11th, from TIENTSIN—the first steamer of the season. She left on the 1st, when the Peiho was open to the sea. Tientsin news will be found in our correspondent's letters.

A NINGPO correspondent writes that the free ferry alongside the bridge of boats seems to be still doing very well. The settlement is duller than ever; no ships; no news; no fires; nothing.

A telegram announces the appointment of Mr. W. E. King to be Vice-Consul at KIUKIANG. As Mr. Mayers was only very recently gazetted to this post, we presume that he has been given the post of Chinese Secretary of Legation, with which rumour has lately connected his name.

Business in imports has been less satisfactory during the past fortnight, news of the dullness of the Shanghai market having reacted on HANKOW. Dealers only buy to meet requirements, and have succeeded in slightly depressing 8½lb. Shirts and T-cloths.

The *Express* comments on the dearth of shipping in NAGASAKI, and says \$3 a \$4 a ton would be paid for coal to Shanghai, but there is nothing to take it. Two Japanese steamers that are lying idle in harbour, had been offered \$6.50 per ton to Tientsin and back, but don't seem to care for it. The *Miaca* was about to leave the port under good charter. H. M. S. *Thistle* had arrived from Hiogo. M. C. J. da Silva has been accidentally killed by a gunshot wound. He was out with a party on a shooting excursion; one of his comrades accidentally let off his gun, shooting Mr. da Silva in the leg. The latter went on well for a short while; but lock-jaw suddenly supervened and proved fatal. The new Fire Brigade has been successfully formed, and a good number of members enrolled. The *Express* says the importation

of pigs from China seems not to be quite so unprofitable after all; as it has been reported that some two hundred were received on Wednesday last by the P. M. str. *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai.

A return Rifle match between six Hiogo residents and six from H. M. S. *Sylvia* was shot off on the 1st instant, five shots each at 150, 200, and 300 yards. The result was a tie, each side scoring 245. In shooting off at 300 yards, the *Sylvia* scored 16 against the local team's 6. A handicap was to be shot on the 9th, at the same distances; for which there were thirty entries. A new iron steamer, the *Berlin*, has been launched from the Vulcan Iron Works. She was made in Hamburg and sent out in pieces. A new Fire Engine has been received from San Francisco. The last new reform is the prohibition of indiscriminate bathing. The system of a double standard, which Government adopted in introducing its new coinage, is causing inconvenience. The *Hiogo News* quotes the following instance—"For a long time the silver one-yen pieces commanded a premium. They have since fallen to a discount; and the Government, in issuing its notification the other day announcing its intention to sell rice at the Open Ports, mentions that it will take gold yen at par, but silver yen only at the current rate of exchange. What does the Government mean by this? If silver yen should rise to a premium as against gold yen, will it issue further regulations that it will be paid only in silver yen, and are we to be liable to this weekly, daily, or even half-a-dozen times a day?"

The YEDDO Government has issued a notification to the effect that the rice held in store by the Finance Department will be sold to foreigners or natives for export, if there is a surplus in the country. The sales will be by public tender, to be approved by the Government, who will give notice of the quantity to be sold and the time of sale. A first sale of 12,500 piculs took place on the 2nd March, when 10,000 piculs were disposed of at \$1.96 and 2,500 at \$1.97½. The Government finds some difficulty in settling the claims by foreigners against the Daimios, which in taking over the possessions of these princes it undertook to do; the nature and magnitude of some of the claims and the rate of interest being objected to. The Yedo Hotel has been converted into barracks for Japanese marines, but a new one is to be built on the Foreign Concession.

The return football match, between the Services and the Settlement, was played at YOKOHAMA on the 20th ultimo, and resulted in favour of the former. A foot-race for a cup value \$25 has been won by Mr. Smythe, R. M. The Spring meeting of the Yokohama Race Club takes place on the 8th, 9th, and 10th May. Mr. Rice, U. S. Consul at Hakodate, has resigned, and Mr. R. M. Hawes has been appointed to the post. The *Mail* learns that the *Barrosa* will receive orders to proceed at once to the Fiji and neighbouring islands, in consequence of the murders which have been recently perpetrated there, and to enquire into the "emigration," or slave trade carried on between the islands and Australia.

A Naval Court held in HONGKONG, to enquire into the loss of the steamer *Chukiang*, finds that "during a dense fog the vessel was kept at full speed, and when unexpected and uncertain land was seen, soundings were not taken and no effort was made to find out the true position." For this absence of precaution, it suspends the master's certificate for six months, and reprimands the mate. A report of the enquiry and the judgment will be found elsewhere. The *Advertiser* mentions a report that Mr. Glover is to be appointed Commissioner of Customs at Foochow, and that Mr. Bowra is to be confirmed at Canton. A meeting to discuss means for establishing a Roman Catholic School in the colony was held at St. Saviour's College on the 3rd. It was resolved to send home for qualified tutors. The Spanish steamer *Luzon*, after repairing at Singapore, is said to have again put into Labuan, and to have been condemned there. H. M. S. *Iron Duke* is to go into dock for general repairs, at Aberdeen. Mr. Lowcock of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., and Mr. Greig, the Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, have been appointed members of the Legislative Council. A cricket match Hongkong C. Club v. H. M.'s Navy has resulted in favour of the former. The crew of the 14-oar barge of the U. S. S. *Colorado* have offered to pull a match for one mile with a four-oared Canton cutter, and competitors have been invited by the Secretary of the Hongkong Rowing Club. Athletic Sports were to come off on the 9th, and a yacht race on the 14th. Mr. Saint has retired from the Editorship of the *China Mail*, and is succeeded by Mr. Dennys. The British schooner *May Queen* is reported totally lost on the Brill Rocks, on her way from Bangkok to Hongkong. The Dutch barque *Sperwer*, on her way from Hongkong to Bangkok, struck a shoal South of Cape St. James, and was so injured that she sank two days afterwards. The British schooner *Louisa* has been sold in Hongkong for \$6,075. The barque *Glimt* has been successfully raised, but there was no steamer in attendance to take charge of her, and after floating four miles, she again sank. No difficulty, however, is expected in raising her.

The MACAO Official *Boletim* publishes an advertisement under the signature of the Colonial Secretary, inviting all the contributors to the Asylum, as well as all the *Emigration Agents* to appear before the Governor on the 29th instant. The object of the invitation is not yet made known, but it is presumed that Governor Souza intends to make an appeal in favour of the poor of Macao. The mortality among the latter continues alarmingly large. Great scarcity of coolies continues to prevail in the Macao emigration market. In consequence of an active demand on the part of the agents, prices have gone up considerably, last quotations being \$88 per head for able-bodied men, and a proportionate reduction for middle aged men. The Portuguese ship *Emigrante*, with 500 coolies, is the only departure since the last fortnight. The French barques *Antarès* and *Bengali* are loading slowly.

Editorial Selections.

LI AND THE MAHOMEDAN REBELLION.

READ by the light of Baron Richthofen's last letter, and of our Tientsin Correspondent's news of Chinese gossip in Tientsin, the Peking Gazette of the 31st January is very suggestive. We have often referred, in past years, to a supposed jealousy between Li Hung-chang and Tso-tung-tang, the present viceroys of Chihli and Kansuh. Our readers are aware that Tso is Commander-in-chief of the armies acting against the Mahomedan rebels in his viceroyalty. They will also remember that, in consequence of disasters which had befallen Tso, Li was marching his army for the seat of war, when he was suddenly recalled to Tientsin on account of the massacre of June 1870.

From Baron Richthofen's letter, we learn that he then left a large force in Shensi, under command of one of his generals, named Liu Ming-chuen. The prestige of these troops, who are armed chiefly with foreign weapons, and who were fresh from crushing the Nienfei in Shantung, so overawed the Mahomedans that they at once retired into Kansuh. But Liu did not follow up this success. Leaving all the fighting to Tso, he contented himself with guarding the frontier. Tso now wants to attack the city of Huchow, which is regarded as the most important stronghold remaining in rebel hands, and the co-operation of Li's well armed troops is all-important. But at this critical moment, Liu has declined to go into Kansuh, on the plea of ill-health, and has obtained three months leave of absence. The furlough, we now learn from the Peking Gazette, was accompanied by an order to hand over command to a General Tsao, with whom he was to consult regarding future movements; and both generals were to report to Peking the result of their deliberations. Instead of doing so, however, Liu withdrew half his force, and started homewards on the very day of Tsao's arrival. Baron Richthofen speaks of having met General Liu, with these men, marching for Wei-lwei-fu, with the design of proceeding to Tientsin in April. Tsao, in his memorial to the throne, speaks of them as having been disbanded, and adds that nearly all the officers and men of the remaining battalions were asking for furlough.

Can one resist a suspicion, that Liu's sickness was feigned; and that, having fallen back on this last resource to avoid leading his army into Kansuh, he took precautions to weaken that army for his successor—a suspicion, moreover, that Li himself is the cause of the deadlock, that if the Mahomedan rebellion is to be quelled, he desires the glory, as he has already had that of crushing the Taipings and the Nienfei? His troops, armed and disciplined by himself, shall not be used to establish the renown of a rival! To complete the tale, our Tientsin correspondent mentions a rumour that Li is to be made Viceroy of Kansuh and Shensi. Li's troops are indispensable, and if his troops will follow no one but him, he must be placed at their head. The report of his transfer to Canton possibly

represents a counter intrigue—by a section of the Cabinet who fear to see him in high command, with added renown, so close to the Northern Capital. We believe, ourselves, that Li will go where he purposes going. If it be his ambition to restore peace in Kansuh, he will go there; Liu, who is now handed over to the Board of War for punishment, will escape with the loss of a feather; and be given the opportunity of regaining it. If not—if Li be ordered south, separated from his army, and his subordinate really punished—we shall begin to think there is yet some strength in Peking; but we shall not think the interests of the Empire advanced.

HAINAN.

In many respects Hainan bears a great resemblance to Formosa, being, like it, an island only partially colonised by the Chinese, and consisting of a fertile fringe of coast lands encircling lofty mountains. Like Formosa too, it bears evidence of but recent elevation, displayed in the long lines of sandbanks fringing its shores, and the dearth of safe and good harbours. It differs from Formosa to a considerable extent in its productions, being decidedly Indian in both its fauna and flora. Still, many of its products are common to the other island, amongst which are its staples of sugar and ground-nut oil and cake. Hainan lacks the coal mines of the other, but has as a compensation the rich copper beds of Haitan, besides possessing lead, silver and iron ore in greater or less abundance. The experience of Formosa is thus of some avail in reasoning on the probable advantage to trade of an opening up of Hainan. It has, moreover, one advantage not possessed by the other, namely that of having a country beyond it, Hoihow being in the line of native trade to Cochinchina and Pakhoi the port of Lienchow-fu, the latter the most ready means of access to Kwangsi and Yunnan. From the similarity of its structure to Formosa, the same method of doing business would suggest itself,—namely by subsidiary ports, the establishment of which in the latter has not been found disadvantageous to any portion. On the contrary they have allowed the productions of the island to find a steady market, so that they have persistently increased from year to year. Hainan, like Formosa, has been persistently shunned by navigators, who dreaded its inhospitable coasts, not only from fear of their natural danger but from the bad repute of their inhabitants. It is satisfactory to find that the latter have been comparatively innocent, and in fact have suffered much and long from the same cause; their great distance and comparative insignificance causing them to be a favourite resort of the piratic inhabitants of Kwangtung and Fukien, where these could fit out expeditions in tolerable safety and security. Kungpi harbour, on the west coast, still retains its renown as a nest of pirates, who have naturally infested the neighbouring villages, which are described as of decidedly doubtful character. The opening of the port of

Hoihow would afford the opportunity of effectually suppressing this hotbed,—in itself a sufficient compensation for any supposed inconvenience the Chinese might be put to, in throwing it open to foreign trade. Yaichow, in the extreme south of the island, is said to be the second most important port, and would probably be found a useful supplement to Hoihow in the north.

All the ports in Hainan suffer not only from the obstacles we have named, of comparatively insecure harbours and the exposure of their trade to piracy, but are also oppressed by the system of farming the Customs revenue. Under such a system, statistics of the trade entirely reliable could not be obtained, but from competent sources it may be estimated as below. Hoihow exports annually to Canton and the east coast some 40,000 bags of white sugar, and to that port or Hongkong, for reshipment to Northern ports, from 20,000 to 60,000 bags of brown or black. Of ground-nut oil it sends away some three to four million piculs, and of oil-cake for manure from seven to ten. It sends pigs in large numbers to the Canton market, and about a thousand and piculs each of Tilsed and Betelnut. Besides these are sundries such as Cocoa-nut ware, for which it is celebrated, scented wood, buffalo and deer hides, and skins and horns of many other animals, as well as cocoa-nut oil which it exports in small quantities to Singapore. In return, it imports some 500 or 600 chests of opium, cotton in variable quantities, but mainly from Cochinchina, and rice from the prefectures of Liuchow, Lienchow, and Kaochow, all in Kwangtung; besides some 10,000 to 20,000 drills, and the usual assortments of Canton and foreign ware from Canton or Hongkong. In addition to its direct trade, it acts as a distributing centre for the coast ports of the island, and for the trading marts on the gulf of Tonquin, re-exporting cassia from Kwangai, crockery and miscellaneous goods from Pakhoi; timber, scented goods and other products from the coast ports, and birds' nests, béche de mer, scented woods, salt fish, and medicines from Cochinchina. It still makes use of the Carolus dollar, hammered into a cup shape, but takes Mexicans at a discount. The taxes on trade do not seem to be excessive, but the system of farming probably renders them oppressive. No less than eighty-five business houses with five guilds are established at the port; a sign that the trade must either now be, or lately have been, important.

Yaichow is considered the second port in the island. It is situated close to the districts inhabited by the aborigines the Siao-li,—apparently different from the Li of the Northern districts—who in some places have been employed by the Chinese on their sugar farms; its chief staple is sugar, exporting some 20,000 piculs of white annually, and an uncertain amount of black in cakes. Betel-nuts, cocoa-nut husk and fibre, ground-nut oil and cake, bamboo stems for pipes, scented wood, galingal, flying lizards, fossil crabs, timber, birds' nests, &c., &c. form the other staples. It imports opium, a few long-cloths, knives

and miscellaneous goods. At present, owing to disturbances connected with the bad treatment of the Li, the trade of the port has been considerably interfered with. The harbour is exposed to northerly winds and, like most of those in the island, injured by a bar. Along the east and west coasts are four or five more ports of less importance, of which Heong-poo is said to have the best harbour, being well sheltered at all times and possessing a practicable entrance. On a coast ravaged by typhoons as is that of Hainan, this is a matter of importance. Although small, the trade of the island will be seen to be improvable, consisting in great part of articles for which there is a continual demand. If Hoihow were opened in connection with the subsidiary ports of Pakhoi and Yachow, and Tienpak were made a port of call, there would be abundance of trade to support a line of small steamers. Politically, as we have pointed out before, the results would be important; in the first place there would be no necessity for continuing the blockade of Hongkong, as the imperial revenue would be sufficiently well looked after in the opened ports, while in the second a fatal blow would be struck at one of the last strongholds of the pirates, and an effectual stop put to the Macao coolie trade. The latter only exists through the supineness, to use the mildest word, of the mandarins along the west coast; the more efficient surveillance under which the opening of the ports would place them, would be the most effectual check to this disgraceful traffic. The question of how many mercantile houses the trade would support, is a secondary consideration—merchants may be left in these matters fairly to their own devices. The convenience to the trade of Hongkong and the south of China would be marked, and this, where no interest can be shown a loser, ought to be sufficient recommendation.

SHANGHAI.

It is pleasant to see, after a lull of many years, the spirit of enterprise within the Settlements being devoted to local improvements. Though late in taking up the recommendations offered, the present Council seems likely to leave its mark permanently on the port. The laying out of the Old Racecourse itself, though comparatively a minor work, will save the western portion of the Settlement from many of the drawbacks now experienced in the older quarters; while the marking of roads in Hongkew will prevent difficulties in arranging with future landowners. It is undeniable that that Settlement shows signs of awaking from the lethargy into which it fell some five or six years ago; for land sold a few years ago for fifty taels a *mu*, five hundred is now demanded; and, though we do not wish to see any more land speculations such as those of 1861-3, we cannot but feel some satisfaction at the fact that ground so bought is being rapidly covered with buildings and occupied. The opening of the Suez Canal has in a great measure altered our local arrangements; and, though it has notably diminished the number of ships lying in the harbor, has increased

the actual trade done. The Canal naturally led to wharves, and wharves to a transference of much of the business formerly done by the Chinese godown men to European wharfingers and clerks. Business is becoming more subdivided; the old system of senior and junior hong is almost exploded, and proper accommodation has to be provided for the different classes now engaged in business. Most noteworthy, however, of all the projected improvements, is the extension of the Bund along the Hongkew foreshore. When we compare this with the cavilling some years ago, heard at Ratepayers' meetings, with regard to the frontage of the English Bund, we may congratulate ourselves on the improvement in the tone of proprietors. It is proposed, we believe, to carry a line from the new bridge as far as Trautmann's Wharf; the importance of this to the well being of the Settlements can hardly be over-estimated. It is scarcely more than a year since it seemed that the Settlements were almost becoming strangled; narrow streets and Chinese houses were blocking us up behind, while wharves and jetties were threatening to shut us out from the river. If the new cross-road through the Settlement be carried out, a similar relief will be afforded to the central and western quarters, which a visit to the Shantung or Fuhkien roads shows to be much needed. The next public improvement needed will probably be found to be the building of the Soochow Creek, the shores of which on both sides are at present most objectionable. This would enable roads to be carried along both banks as far at least as the Fuhkien road bridge, which we are happy to see is being put in thorough repair. The Chinese authorities have been at work for some months clearing out the upper reaches of the creek; but with their usual distaste for collective action have, we believe, never asked the co-operation of the Council in the task of improving the lower portion of the stream. Yet the creek within the limits of the Settlements stands sadly in need of amendment. Not to speak of the bar across its mouth opposite the Astor-house, which scarcely affords a foot and a half of water at low tides, its bed between the two bridges is in an unsatisfactory condition. We imagine its improvement, which would be advantageous in a sanitary as well as commercial point of view, would be regarded favourably by the Ratepayers, were any combined scheme brought forward. On the whole, the community has some cause for satisfaction with what has been done or initiated during the year; while it is pleasing to find that the landholders, when appealed to, have proved themselves, at all events, less obstructive than they were believed to be. It seemed unreasonable to suppose they were so blind to their own interest as to stand in the way of improvements, yet a year ago this was the popular idea; we hope that the better feeling at present existing may not be rudely interfered with by any supposed clashing of interest. One word more, while on the subject of public improvements—where is the Recreation Fund? We hear of large receipts from the Club and other quarters, but though the Fund

was declared to be a public trust, we find no account of its receipts or disbursements. We heard the other day of the Race Club desiring to raise the Kiding Course and being in treaty with the trustees of the Fund, and we also notice that it has let the grazing of the interior of the Course. We would, in behalf of the public, like however to hear of those matters from the Fund itself.

CHINESE CHESS.

THE establishment of a Chess Tournament in Shanghai, "open to all comers," reminds us that the Chinese game of chess differs in some few essential points from the European; and that on this account the Chinese gentry of this district, among whom there are said to be several noted chess players, are shut out from entering the lists. This is, for several reasons, to be regretted. Chess is one of the oldest and most popular among the games of skill to be found in China. The Chinese have a peculiar aptitude for it. There exist several native treatises upon chess, which compare very favourably with the works of celebrated European players, and which serve to show that the Chinese are not deficient in ability to investigate the science of such a complicated game. A set of chessmen and the sheet of paper which serves as chessboard cost only a few cash, and hence chess is within the reach of the poorest classes. From the lowest street coolie up to the wealthiest and most respectable Chinaman to be met with in Shanghai, there are probably few who cannot play more or less. In localities where there is less of the turmoil of business than at Shanghai, there is naturally more chess playing. Soochow, Nanking and Hangchow are noted for the extent to which chess is played. In fact we may safely make the assertion that, in China, the proportion of the population who understand this intellectual pastime is much greater than the proportion in any European country. There are few means open to those Foreign residents in China who do not study the language, for holding social and friendly intercourse with the educated and respectable Chinese they are occasionally thrown into contact with. But chess presents no difficulty in the way of language. The Chinese call it "conversation with the hand." A few hours practice suffice to render a Foreign chess player able to carry on the Chinese game, and thus open up to him a new field of amusement, in which he could test his skill against opponents some of whom have made chess the study of a lifetime of leisure. In chess there would thus arise a sort of middle ground, where Foreigners and Chinese could meet and wear off some of the mutual reserve and misunderstanding which now exist.

It may be well to mention that the Chinese have a game called *Wei-ch'i* which they consider far superior to, and far more difficult than, chess. It is highly popular, and considered as a mark of refinement among the better classes. In fact it is one of the six "i," or polite accomplishments. This is the game mentioned in the Classics as *yih* (奕)—a character which is erroneously rendered "chess" by Dr. Legge,

in his translation of the Classics. It is far more unlike chess than are draughts and *solitaire*, and hence there can be no valid reason for calling it "chess," especially as the Chinese have the real game of chess or "*hsiang ch'i*," which differs only in certain points from the modern chess of Europe, and still less from the European chess of the Middle Ages. If we are to believe Chinese history, "*Wei ch'i*," is the oldest game in the world. It is said to have been invented by the celebrated Emperor Yao (B. C. 2300, or soon after the Deluge,) to enlighten the mind of his son *Tan-chu*. Other Chinese writers attribute it to his successor, the equally renowned *Shun*, (B. C. 2250,) who is reported to have introduced it to develop the somewhat stupid intellect of his son. Chinese history abounds in allusions to celebrated players of this game. As for instance *Li-pé*, a child of seven years of age, was sent for by the Emperor *Ming-wang*, of the T'ang dynasty, on account of his skill at *Wei ch'i*; his conversation with the Emperor is recorded as a proof of his precocity. During the Han dynasty *Wang-tsan* was a noted player, and when the best opponents of the time resigned a game as lost, he would change sides and defeat them a second time. In the Chun dynasty, *Chieh-an-shih* and his nephew *Wan-chih* carried on a game in the midst of defending their city from an assault. The Emperor *Chiao*, of the Sung dynasty, is said to have played with one of the Genii, &c.

To enter into a complete description of this game would exceed the limits of our space. The board is divided into 324 equal squares, by means of 19 perpendicular and 19 horizontal lines. The pieces, 360 in all, are placed on the points where these lines meet, one player placing a white piece and the other a black one, alternately. All the pieces are of the same size and value. The object of the game is to surround and occupy as many points as possible by means of the pieces, and in such a way as to prevent the opponent from surrounding and capturing them. The game finishes when the whole of the points are finally occupied or commanded; and the player who commands most points is the victor. *Wei-ch'i* is so complicated, and capable of such innumerable variations, that a Chinese of good capacity requires at least five years' study and practice to make him a thoroughly accomplished player. It is perhaps on this account that no foreign resident in China appears to have taken the trouble to master the science of this interesting game. Two or three years ago there was a professional player from Nanking, who stayed some time in Shanghai, and who charged one dollar for every game he played, always playing against heavy odds, or in other words giving his opponent a certain number of pieces to place on the board in any position he pleased, before the game commenced. He had devoted his whole lifetime to the study, and was said to be without exception the first player in the Empire. The present Viceroy of the Two Kiang, though not noted for unusual skill, spends it is said at least an hour a day at *Wei-ch'i*, even in his busiest times. Perhaps if some enterprising for-

eigner would thoroughly investigate the science of this game and transmit an account to Western countries, it might there become popular; and eventually the Chinese might be defeated on their own ground with their own weapons.

"GLOBE TROTTERS."

We are perpetually reminded of the gains which our language receives from the United States. Every day we live in Shanghai, we hear some word or phrase which strikes home-bred Englishmen as novel and startling, but which is really an expression coined to meet a want, and is found practically to satisfy it in a way that at once silences and surprises us. An addition recently made is the phrase "Globe Trotters." It is a marvellously apt expression, covering all that is wanted in the connection to which it refers. The present day is obviously a period favouring long journeys. Travelling is the passion of the time. No man can be regarded as competent to express an opinion on any subject, unless he has voyaged to Peking or Pernambuco. Hence we see every day new faces on our Bund, and new visitors at our Club and our Hotel. It is a very satisfactory thing that we have fresh blood thus infused into our body politic. A man recently arrived from Europe or the States is always worth listening to. We are sure to gain something from a man who has seen Europe in its altered political aspect, visited Utah when the reign of Brigham is about to close, spent a few "Castilian Days" with John Hay, visited New York in the death throes of the Tammany, paid a visit to Italy in the resurrection morning of its liberty, and London in the dawn of its recovered loyalty.

The persons who bring us all this new information, and keep us most thoroughly conversant with the ideas and fluctuations of life in other countries, are undoubtedly the "globe trotters." They are to be divided into various classes; some are engaged in the pursuits of commerce and cultivate the worship of the Theine Fetish. These men are comparatively uninteresting; but the *bona fide* traveller, who comes to China because he likes to see a new place, and who has visited many continents and islands before, is sure to give us very valuable and interesting facts, and is a welcome addition to our Society. It is desirable therefore that we hail the advent of the class of "globe trotters" with a cordial welcome. We all know, by painful experience, that China life runs in a groove, and the sprinkling of the salt of wit on the victims who voluntarily offer themselves for sacrifice to the climate, is a grateful oblation. It is scarcely possible to come across a "globe trotter" of average intelligence without hearing many new stories—and a new story is worth its weight in silver. It is really a miracle if the man who has "done" the States, or India, or Germanized Europe, has not picked up some stray notes and pencillings by the way that diversify the monotony of Shanghai life, as a tail diversified the monotony of the tossing in the farce of *Box and Cox*. We hold the "Globe Trotter" or G. T. to be a very pleasant link between us and the old half-forgotten home life.

But while we are convinced that the visitor will give us much that we wish to have, it is interesting to speculate upon the impression that we shall make upon him. According to his opportunities he will have formed a picture of Shanghai in his mind's eye more or less (probably less) accurate. This impression is modified to a very great extent by the actual vision of mud and manliness that the Settlement presents. He will be struck doubtless by the dismal monotony of the natural features of Shanghai, but he will behold with pleasure the successes that have been achieved over various physical difficulties, and the solidity of the city community in which we dwell. Still, we must be prepared for a lack of enthusiasm on these topics. Your "Globe Trotter" is after all a superficial observer, and if he fails to be struck with the magnificence of our architecture, or the perfection of our Municipal arrangements, we must recollect that he is imperfectly informed, and has come from cities where what are wonders with us seem merely the commonplaces of civilized life. We probably marvel most at the traveller's interest in the native city, and in the manners and customs of the Chinese generally, for these things seem to us uninteresting and disagreeable in the extreme. There however we should be prepared to take hints from the "philosophic vagabond" as Goldsmith would have called him, and strive ourselves to keep our curiosity awake about subjects we are too apt to turn away from with contemptuous aversion.

The truth is that, every day we live in China, we lose more and more the faculty of observing. Things that struck us as replete with interest when we came, are mere commonplaces now. Yet they may be worth seeing, and it is the function of the fresh visitor to check our tendency to stagnate and to keep us up to observing mark. Now and then the energy and enquiring spirit of the indefatigable G. T. bore us, and we are disposed to pity him as a kind of animal who lives in a state of perpetual griffinhood; but this is unreasonable, and we should rather do well to envy the power which sustains his ardour and forbids his craving for novelty to be satisfied. In all intercourse we give and take, and the advantage to us from a chat with a sharp modern Ulysses, who has seen many men and many cities, is probably greater than the gain he derives from the rather cramped notions of the man who has pitched here for some years without once taking up his tent pegs.

ATTACK ON MESSRS. FARNHAM AND RÖHL NEAR THE KINTOAN BEACON.

The startling intelligence was received, on Saturday night, that Messrs. Farnham and Röhl had been attacked by Chinese near the Kintoan Beacon; that Mr. Farnham was badly wounded, and that grave apprehensions were entertained for the safety of Mr. Röhl, who was missing. Information was at once given to the Police; and Mr. Bradford of U. S. Consulate, accompanied by Dr. Henderson, Mr. Blethen (Mr. Farnham's partner), Mr. Stripling, with a party of Police and several Foreign-

ers who volunteered to accompany him, at once went down in the steam tug *Sampson*; and arrangements were made for the *Monocacy* to follow in the morning.

The following, so far as we have been able to learn them, are the particulars of the affair.

Our readers will remember the wreck, last December, near the Kintoan Beacon, of the Am. barque *Loch Lamar*. She was laden with timber for Messrs. S. C. Farnham & Co. The Chinese of course plundered the ship. Representations were made to the Chinese Authorities, and offers made to pay to the country people one third of the value as salvage, on any wood recovered. The Taotai ordered the wood to be given up; but as the negotiation from a distance had not been very successful, Mr. Farnham, determined to try whether he could not do better by a personal visit.

On Friday evening, accordingly, Mr. Farnham and Mr. Röhl, with some Chinese destined to act as interpreters, went down in a houseboat, by the creek which runs from Pootung inland to the city of Chuen-sha. At this city, which is about five miles from the Beacon, they landed and hired chairs, in which they went towards the coast. Leaving their chairs at a place near the Sea Wall about five miles from the Beacon, they proceeded to look about for some trace of the missing cargo, and discovered a lot of wood and large timbers secreted under stacks of straw. They told the villagers that one of the Chinese with them was authorised to take delivery of the wood, and that when he returned to do so he would pay them for it. The villagers made no demur, and Messrs. Farnham and Röhl went on. Having finished their explorations, and desiring to regain their chairs, they found these had moved about a quarter of a mile farther inland, along the Sea Wall. This movement of the chairs from the spot where they were left, seems to indicate foreknowledge by the bearers of the attack which followed. For as Messrs. Farnham and Röhl approached another village, on their way to rejoin the chairs, a crowd of Chinese armed with hoes and bamboos burst from behind the crest of the raised causeway, near the spot where the chairs actually were, and rushed down on them. They hardly appreciated, for a moment, their intention; but it was soon made apparent. Mr. Farnham received a severe blow on the head from a hoe, which rendered him senseless for the moment. When he recovered, he saw a number of the Chinese chasing Mr. Röhl; he himself getting a start, succeeded in jumping a wide creek which lay between him and the coast—but which checked his pursuers—and made the best of his way across country to the Beacon, where he arrived thoroughly exhausted, and was kindly tended by the foreigners in charge. He did not observe that any of his assailants pursued him; but the Beacon keeper says that, as Mr. Farnham came towards the Beacon, there were a dozen or more people following him at about 300 or 400 yards off, probably with the intention of robbing him if he became helpless. Mr. Miller, (the Lighthouse keeper) at once started off overland for Shanghai, and reached

Hongkew with information of the occurrence about 7 P.M.

Mr. Röhl, when the attack was made, became separated from Mr. Farnham, and ran round in rear of a house, but was knocked down and beaten. Regaining his feet, he made a run for the top of the embankment, where he made a stand and held his pursuers at bay for a time with a rake which he had picked up. He was overpowered, however, and had once more to run, but was caught, knocked down again, beaten very badly about the body, though not cut, robbed of his watch and spectacles, his clothes torn, and left so prostrate that he believes the villagers considered him dead. After some time he got up and staggered on, hardly able to find his way to his boat. Passing a joss-house he went in and asked for some tea, but was refused it, and struggled on again till he became unconscious, only recovering to find himself in the boat, and to learn from his boatmen that two natives had carried him on board. The mob again came up and flung stones at the boat, which was then lying inside the city of Chuen-sha, having entered by the water gate. Having procured a chair, Mr. Röhl went to the Yamen to enlist the help of the officials, and on the way was mobbed again. The mandarin told him that he had better not go back in his own chair, and sent him to the boat in the official chair. Having left here, Mr. Röhl sent out some of his boatmen to endeavour to hear what had become of Mr. Farnham, but they returned without any tidings; and Mr. Röhl then, about 1 A.M. despatched a man with a note to Shanghai, which was received about 4 A.M. on Sunday and relieved the anxiety felt concerning his safety.

News of the occurrence itself had, however, as we have noticed, been received about 7 P.M. on Saturday. This news was at once communicated to the Police; the steam-tug *Sampson* was hired; the services of Dr. Henderson were secured, and between 8 and 9 P.M. the party we have named started in her for the Beacon. The night was intensely dark, but they kept moving with the steam whistle blowing, and arrived off the Beacon about 1 A.M. Anyone who has been to the Beacon knows that it is not an easy place to land at from the river, at the best; still less so in fog and rain. However, Messrs. Bradford, Blethen, McCaslin, Stripling and Dr. Henderson in a sampan, and several other Foreigners in the steamer's boat, set out. Failing to find any better approach, they had to leave the boats and wade ashore about a mile and a half.

At the Beacon they found Mr. Farnham, and learned that coolies had been sent in different directions to search for Mr. Röhl. One of these returned with a note from that gentleman, whom he had found in his boat safe. This being so, the *Sampson*, with Dr. Henderson and Mr. Farnham on board, returned to Shanghai, while Mr. Stripling, with his Police and the remainder of the Foreigners, remained to make some enquiry after the assailants. As they neared the village at which the attack had occurred, they saw the people

running away from it, making for the country inland and for the coast. They found the place almost deserted—only two or three old women left in it. After searching about for some time, three men were found, who were brought away, together with two others who appeared and hung on behind the party to see where their friends were being taken. The four Chinese whom Mr. Farnham took down with him were also found and released. They had been seized at the time the attack was made, and afterwards tied up to a bamboo pole stretched across between two houses and severely beaten. They were then put in confinement during the night, stripped of their clothes, and presented with old garments to replace these. They complained that they had been very badly treated, and when released were only able to limp to the boats. Of the men arrested, two have been identified by these Chinese as having taken an active part in the assault, and specially in the maltreatment of themselves. The attack appears to have been wholly unprovoked; enquiries made of people in the vicinity of the village only eliciting that the assailants had intended to beat the Chinese accompanying the foreigners because they were Cantonese and had been impertinent, and the foreigners interfering to save them received the beating instead. Unfortunately for this defence, the Chinese who accompanied Messrs. Farnham and Röhl are not Cantonese but Northern men.

The *Sampson* got back to Shanghai early on Sunday morning, and returning for the Police party brought them up late the same afternoon. In the meantime, the letter had been received from Mr. Röhl, conveying the assurance of his own safety, although he had been roughly handled and robbed. In consequence of this news and Mr. Farnham's arrival, the *Monocacy* was not despatched. The matter is now in the hands of the U. S. and N.-German Consuls; and we shall no doubt soon hear what course of action they purpose.

We understand that two of the men captured by the Police are recognised by Mr. Farnham's Chinese as having taken part in the assault on them. Another of them, an opium-shop keeper, says that the man who called together the villagers and planned the attack is a boatman—an elder brother of one of the prisoners. What the motive for the attack was, cannot yet be clearly made out. Various tales are told; none of them apparently sufficient. But we have no doubt some explanation will be arrived at, in a few days.

Outports.

TIENTSIN.

The river is open off here, but at Takoo it is closed with ice. I don't think it will be navigable till 5th March. Regarding the Mahomedan rebellion, you may rest assured that it exists and is a serious affair for this dynasty. I mentioned in one of my letters to you, that the military mandarin at the head of Li-hung-chang's southern army, called Woo, had, in consequence of some squabbling in the street, arrested

and summarily beheaded a man who was a Mahomedan. As the step was contrary to law, the Tientsin mandarin drew up a petition to Peking; and some four or five days back some Peking police came here and arrested four men connected with the affair and took them to Peking, for examination. The Mahomedans are a very powerful body in the north of China, and by combination can force the Central Government to examine into the affair and make some endeavors to do justice. The military mandarin Woo being a southerner, and having only lately arrived, was not aware of the power of the Mahomedans; otherwise he would have been careful of irritating them, even if he was backed by all Li-hung-chang's power. The Taoutai, the mandarin with whom foreign officials do business, is at Paotingfoo for the Chinese holidays; and nothing can be done at this moment officially. But even when here, he and the Consuls don't pull together.

Letters of 16th Feb. from Peking speak of Chung-how being soon expected, and that it is thought he may become a member of the Taungli Yamun. If he has imbibed western civilization through his visit to Europe and America, he will be an addition to the Yamun, as his knowledge will infuse new life and some common sense into the office. Really, however, no one knows where Chung-how will be posted; and I don't suppose any one will, till he has had a conversation with the leading minds of the Central Government. There are all kinds of rumours here and at Peking, amongst the people; some say that Li-hung-chang is going to be Governor-General in Kansuh and Shensi; others again that he is going as Viceroy to Kwantung. As Kwantung will be the "fattest" post, I should say he would prefer it to going to Kansuh. Having an army of over 100,000 southern men, he would be most useful in Kansuh in trying to put down the rebellion. The Diplomatic Corps, owing to the gulf which separates them from the Chinese high officers, through want of any social life, scarcely know anything of Chinese affairs till they become actual facts in action; so we can't learn anything of the future through that channel, as we do in Western capitals, where diplomatic people mix socially with the authorities of the capital.

20th February 1872.

The river is now open from here to the sea, and a British Consular circular informed us last evening that a mail for Shanghai would be made up at 9 A. M. to-morrow, to go by B. B. M.'s gunboat *Leven*. The Tientsin people, I fancy, may now bid adieu to the winter of '71-72. The weather to-day is beautiful—a clear sky with no wind; and around us in the settlement we perceive signs of approaching spring. Beyond the high ground of the settlement, however, we see on the west and east plains everywhere ice, with black spots here and there, being the tops of Chinese graves. The thermometer at daylight to-day stood at 26° Fahrenheit, and at 3 P. M., in the shade, at 35°. The weather during the winter has been on the whole mild and pleasant—there having been very few windy stormy days. We can almost say we have had no falls of snow. I have heard people complaining that the winter has been a very dull one; this I imagine may be attributed to the impossibility of our having any fox and hare hunting as in former years, in consequence of the country all around us being covered with ice. Skating at the beginning of winter, and sleighing later, were two kinds of amusement gone into with ardour at one time. On the whole we are all very glad that winter has come to an end; and we shall heartily welcome the first steamers arriving from Shanghai, to give us fresh excitement and something to do in our offices in the shape of new work. The Chinese public offices opened for

business on the 28th ultimo, and a British Consular circular, on the same day or the day before, notified that the Consulate would be hereafter open for business from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily. H. M.'s Consul, Mr. Lay, last evening notified that during his temporary absence Mr. Middleton, the Vice-Consul at Takoo, would come here and take charge of this Consulate. On the anniversary of the birthday of George Washington, the U. S. S. *Palos* dressed ship; at noon a national salute was fired, and Captain Rockwell gave a breakfast on board to the American residents and the U. S. Vice-Consul. The gunboats have not yet all thrown off their winter matting, but with this fine weather they will soon do so. The regularity and punctuality with which this community have received their letters by the Customs courier weekly, from Shanghai, during the past winter, has laid us under great obligations to the Customs officials; and I have no doubt I shall be meeting the approbation of the whole of the residents, when I in this public manner, beg leave to tender our best thanks to Mr. Hart and Mr. Hannen for their consideration and kindness in giving us the facilities they have done.

His Excellency Chunghow, on his return from his mission to France, passed through Tientsin en route for Peking to-day, having only staid a couple of hours in the city, at the house of the chief of the Tientsin gentry and a friend of Chunghow's father, Haichang-woo, to breakfast. The Chinese say that over 60,000 of the inhabitants went out of the city a mile or so to meet him and congratulate him on his return, and that about the same number of people saw him for a mile from the city on his road to Peking.

* * * *

1st March, 1872.

HANKOW.

Last Thursday night, a public dinner was given at the Club, in honour of G. W. Caine, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul at this place, who is about to leave us for another port. The night was dreary, but this did not interfere much with the expected number of diners, which, of course, was not small; for we are rather fond, in Hankow, of everything that is substantial and exciting. A grand dinner in honour of a British Consul is surely such a thing. We wish our friend Mr. Caine every prosperity in his new sphere.

A circular went round the community a few days ago, announcing that a series of social meetings are to be held weekly, for the next two months or so, at which Lectures, Readings, and Music will be given. These meetings are to be held at the Club. The first lecture of the series was announced to take place last night, but the state of the weather made a postponement necessary. The subject of the lecture, as stated on the circular, is 'Confucius'; and the lecturer is the Rev. E. Bryant, of the London Mission; thus we shall have another opportunity of judging how Missionaries think and speak of the famous Sage, Confucius.

The last three days have been very wet and cold. To-day we have had a heavy fall of snow, making art and nature to look for a while beautifully white. At one time, we had rain, hail and snow, vying with each other for the scene, but rain has carried the day—into a night which is thick and dark.

March 2nd.

MANILA.

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 24th, 25th, and 26th January, seem to have been spent trying several of the prisoners by court-martial, for nine were shot at Manila, and four at Cavite, on the following morning, Saturday. Those shot here were taken to the camp of Bagumbayan, tied by

a cord, and told to kneel down with their backs to them; the troops of the garrison were formed in open square. The firing party being called forward, some 50 to 60 advanced to within some 9 or 10 paces, and fired point blank at them, evidently not killing all, for they called two more men from the ranks, and two more single shots were fired. Upon inspecting the bodies afterwards, several were found to have three and four wounds. A great many more were sentenced to death, but the Governor commuted it to transportation for life; of these, the worst were picked out as a warning to what others might expect in case they played the same dangerous game.

Court-martials are still the order of the day, and others have been arrested. Saturday, 17th January, four more were garrotted, a soldier and three priests. They were confined in some barracks close at hand. The procession was formed about 7 a.m.; they had to walk some 600 to 600 yards; they all seemed to be very much affected. The soldier and two of the priests were put to death quickly, but the other, when put into the chair, jumped up again two or three times. About this time the people seemed to be excited, for there was a surge amongst the crowd, as if to attempt a rescue, but the order was given, the iron put into its place, a turn given to the wheel, and all was over with him. Had there been any disturbance every preparation had been made, for which we have to thank the Governor—without the least doubt, "The right man in the right place."

Thursday, February 22nd, the races commenced, and the course was guarded by troops, but all passed off quietly, but in the evening, at about 8 o'clock, reports were circulated that a fire was in progress, which proved to be a tobacco manufacture adjoining the prison where are confined a great many political prisoners. A great part of it was burnt down, but fortunately did not communicate to the prison; here we also noticed that there were not wanting troops to keep order. It is rumoured that we are to have a large reinforcement of Spanish troops at once.—*Daily Press*.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

Jan. 31st and Feb. 1st.—Imperial edict. Some time ago a memorial was received from General Liu Ming-chuen (commander-in-chief of the Chihli forces) stating that he was unable to proceed to Suchow (in Kansu) on account of ill-health; he was therefore allowed to go home on three months' leave of absence, and Tsao Ké-chung was ordered to Shensi to take command of the troops. In order, however, to prevent any misunderstanding which might arise from this change, Liu Ming-chuen was directed to await the arrival of Tsao Ké-chung and to advise with him as to the future disposition etc. of the troops, which done, both generals were to memorialize the Throne reporting the result of their deliberations. But Tsao Ké-chung reports that, when he reached Shan-chow, he met lots of Liu Ming-chuen's soldiers marching eastward. Liu had already disbanded a portion of the army. He also found that nearly all the officers and men of the remaining battalions were asking for furlough! When he arrived at Chien-chow, he received a roll of the army from Liu Ming-chuen, and on the same day the latter drew up a draft of a memorial to the Throne and started homewards that very evening. Tsao Ké-chung further states that the number of invalids and persons on furlough still drawing pay, is enormous, and he anticipates great difficulty in supplying their places. Liu Ming-chuen, occupying as he did the responsible position of field marshal, should have yielded reverential obedience to the Imperial mandate

commanding him to await the arrival of General Tsao Ké-chung and to advise with that officer as to the future disposition of the troops. Instead of that, however, he took it on himself to disband such of the troops as he thought fit, without either waiting to consult his successor or to receive the consent of the Throne; he is therefore handed over to the Board of War, and the Board must pass on him the heaviest sentence which the law permits, and thus make an example of him.

2.—An edict is issued dismissing two Hupé officials and degrading a third, the former because of their bad character and the latter on account of his incapacity.

3.—Yang Chang-sün, lieutenant-governor of Chekiang, begs that the tribute of Chu-chow and Ngou-ning oranges for 1871 may be remitted. The fruit trees were nearly all destroyed by the rebels and very few have as yet been replanted, and even those few are in such an uncultivated condition that the fruit is scarcely eatable. There is also another difficulty. All documents relating to the tribute of local produce having been lost during the rebellion, there is no means of ascertaining either the quantity or kind of things required. He has, however, obtained from Shantung an old list of the things which were sent through that province from Chekiang in 1868. This list he sends herewith to the Board for controlling the affairs of the Imperial household, for inspection. As soon as he hears from the Board, he will adopt measures for sending the tribute next autumn.

Feb. 2nd and 3rd.—Tu-hsing-ah, general of the Manchow forces in Shéngking, having asked to be allowed to retire on account of ill-health, an edict is issued granting him two months' sick-leave. It is not necessary for him to throw up his command. Jui-lien will act for him meanwhile.

Another edict is issued in reference to a memorial from Li Ho-nien, lieutenant-governor of Honan, reporting several miraculous interpositions by the River and City Gods, and requesting the Throne to bestow an honorary tablet on each. It appears that in 1859 and 1860, when the Nien-fei invaded the Yien-az district and also when they attempted to cross the Ko river, the River and City Gods repeatedly interposed to save the threatened districts. This is a matter which calls for the deepest gratitude; the Hanlin College is therefore ordered to prepare two suitable tablets and forward them to Li Ho-nien, to be reverently placed in the temples of the Tai-wang and City God in Yien-az, in acknowledgment of the divine favour.

4th and 5th.—Juilin, viceroy of the two Kwang provinces, having reported the capture of several notorious Cochinchina bandits, an edict is issued promoting the two officials by whom the capture was effected.

Shao Hsiang-yü is appointed acting lieutenant-governor of Shensi in place of Wéng Tung-chio, who has retired from office on account of his mother's death. The character of this lady is spoken of in very eulogistic terms, the manner in which she brought up her children, one of whom is secretary of the Privy Council and another the acting lieutenant-governor of Shensi, being especially lauded. Her death has caused Their Majesties great grief. In token of the esteem in which she is held, 2,000 taels are given towards the funeral expenses, and also a sacrificial altar.

Sung Chin, a secretary of the Privy Council, calls attention to the dilapidated condition of the banks of the Yung-ting, and asks that the annual grant for repairs may be increased. The allowance used to be often as much as 200,000 taels a year; but after the outbreak of the Taiping rebellion it was gradually reduced to 20,000. It has been since raised to 90,000, but even this sum is not one-half of the old allowance, and is not nearly enough to cover the necessary outlay. He would propose

that it be raised to-day to 120,000 taels, the extra 30,000 to be appropriated from the sum formerly granted for the repairs of the Southern Canal. The experience of the past year sufficiently shows how much wiser and more economical it is to spend a moderate sum annually in keeping the embankments in repair, than let them go to ruin and then have to restore them at an enormous cost—to say nothing of the fearful loss of property which a flood may at any time cause. In proof of this, he says that from 300,000 to 400,000 taels will be required this year for the repair of the Yungting embankment alone.

The memorial is recorded.

6th and 7th.—An edict is issued in reference to a memorial from Wan-ching-li Liang Chao-hwang (prefect of the metropolitan department) regarding the rascalities of some yamen clerks. Some time ago Censor I-chang, in a memorial to the Throne, accused Sung-Peng-show, district magistrate of Chichow, of being entirely led by his domestics and of being inordinately avaricious, and Li Hung-chang was ordered to investigate the charge. The statement, however, of the magistrate himself, as given in this memorial, is, that the clerks of the Revenue Department being in arrears with their accounts, he took sharp measures to make them pay up, and excited their displeasure in consequence. Just at that time it was rumoured that there was to be a change of magistrates, and seizing the opportunity thus offered they avenged themselves by bribing Censor I-chang to accuse him of avarice and so forth, to the Throne. The case is a very grave one and must be thoroughly sifted. The memorialists are ordered to hand over all the parties concerned to the Board of Punishments. The Censor I-chang is temporarily suspended and committed for trial.

(2) Kung Chia-chung is appointed prefect of Shao-hsing in Chekiang.

(3) Imperial edict. Wéng Tung-chio, lieutenant-governor of Shensi, reports several miraculous interpositions on the part of the Dragon God and requests a tablet in commemoration of the events. It appears that in 1860 Hwa-chow, Hwa-yin, Wei-nan and other cities on the south banks of the Wei were threatened by the Mahometans, but were saved by the Dragon God, who foiled the rebels in their repeated efforts to cross the river, and thus averted the threatened danger. This gracious act calls for deepest gratitude. The Hanlin College is therefore ordered to prepare a suitable tablet and forward it to the lieutenant-governor of Shensi, to be reverently placed in the temple of the Dragon King of the Wei, in acknowledgment of divine favour. Respect this.

(4) In consequence of a memorial from Li Hung-chang, an edict is issued dismissing and degrading several district magistrates on account of incapacity, bad reputation, neglect of duty and so forth.

(5) Li Hung-chang having been ordered to select from among the prefects of Chihli one suitable for Pao-ting, the head prefecture, recommends Jen Tao-yung, prefect of Shun-té, for that important post.

The Board of Civil Office is directed to report.

Public Meeting.

THE SHANGHAI CLUB.

The annual meeting of members of the Club was held on the 11th instant.

Present:—Messrs. J. I. Miller, Chairman, Carter, Thurnburn, Groom, Rainbow, Maclellan, Fergusson, Ashton, Miller, Cheverton, Anderson, Hitch, Hawtry, Chambers, Meller, Lovett, Mitchell, Busch, Tobin, Hawes, Rivington, Thorburn, King, Woolf, Rees, Thorne, Lawrence, Howie, Gilmore, Gilbert, Wade, Bromley, Hutchinson, Kelly, Welch, &c.

The Chairman proposed that, as the minutes of last meeting were very volumi-

ous and had already been published, they should be taken as read.

Mr. MACLELLAN seconded, and the motion was passed.

REPORT.

In laying before the Members of the Club the Annual Statement of its affairs, made up to the 31st December 1871, the Committee have much pleasure in being able to give such a satisfactory account.

It will be seen that the profit on the yearly working, which for 1870 was \$5,586.27, has been increased to \$9,518.04 in 1871. This has partly been caused by the reduction in rent of some \$3,400 and an increased number of Members, while on the other hand, the income of the Club has been greatly reduced since July of this year, in consequence of 25 per cent. having been taken off the selling price of wines and liquors.

At the General Meeting held 29th May 1871, the Committee were authorized to raise Debentures to provide for the purchase of the furniture from the Trustees of the Recreation Fund, which was agreed to be taken over for the sum of Tls. 7,500. This they have not accomplished, as, in the first place, the proposed Debentures were not readily taken up; and in the second, there was a legal difficulty in the issue of the Scrip. Under these circumstances the Committee have made the following offer to the Trustees of the Recreation Fund, which they trust will be accepted:—

To pay one half Cash at once, one quarter on 1st June 1872, and the remaining quarter before the end of the year, the Club paying all interest and insurance on the furniture from the 1st January instant.

The Committee have also ordered from home furniture to the amount of \$3,000, which, with the Tls. 7,500 due to the Recreation Fund, as above, will absorb the Cash Assets.

The Committee hope that at the end of this year the financial position of the Club will be in such a state as to justify considerable reductions in prices for the year 1873, but they cannot recommend any being made at present.

WORKING ACCOUNT

for the Year ending 31st December, 1871:

Dr.	
Members' Monthly Bills.....	\$ 64,015.99
Accounts for 1871 paid in 1872	5,497.58
Commission received	1,294.18
Balance	2,218.53
	\$ 73,016.28

Cr.	
Wines and Liquors	\$ 30,263.56
Wages	4,091.25
Charges	2,584.90
Furniture	2,837.02
Boarding	1,967.50
Reading-Room	16,150.27
Coal	980.98
Gas	2,455.58
Printing	223.68
Rent	10,405.20
Fire Insurance	110.04
	\$ 73,016.28

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, on 31st December, 1871.

Dr.	
ASSETS.	
Cash at Bankers on 31st December 1871....	\$ 4,006.16
" in hands of Compradore do.	1,100.98
Value of Furniture	4,056.42
" Cards	50.00
" Wines and Liquors	6,901.07
" Cigars	912.00
" Billiard Materials	150.00
Members' Accounts due in December 1871 and collected in January 1872	5,497.58
" " unpaid	564.16
	\$ 23,238.37

Cr.	
LIABILITIES.	
Amount due for Wines and Liquors	\$ 3,613.32
" " in December 1871 and paid in January 1872, as under:—	
Wages	376.50
Boarding	1,422.60
Billiards	75.00
Charges	156.56
Hire of Rooms	54.25
Furniture	63.00
Gas	505.57
Cigars	410.00
Oysters	289.10
Coal	246.52
	3,623.90
Amount due Henry S. King & Co. for papers, &c.	500.00
Amount due Recreation Fund	391.94
Balance of Profit and Loss 1870....	\$ 5,586.27
Balance for 1871	9,518.04
	\$ 23,238.37

The CHAIRMAN said he had now to lay before the meeting the statement of accounts for the past twelve months. In doing so, he thought they might congratulate themselves that they had at last got the Shanghai Club into a state of prosperity, and he hoped it would continue to show the same satisfactory results which the present accounts set before them. In the Report, the proceedings of the Committee, for the past year, had been pretty well condensed, and it required very little explanation from him to place the whole business of the Club for the year before the meeting. The working account, taken in connection with the other accounts, showed a profit for the year of \$9,518.04, a result which he again congratulated the members on, as being highly satisfactory. Out of this sum \$3,000 had been sent Home, for the purchase of necessary furniture, such as carpets, napery, &c., of which the members were aware the Club stood in need. The balance of the funds would be required to pay for the furniture which it was proposed to take over from the Recreation Fund. At last general meeting the Committee were authorised to purchase from the Recreation Fund certain furniture, for the sum of £1s. 7,500, and to provide for its payment by the issue of debentures, to be taken up by the members of the Club. The general body of the members however did not seem very anxious to assist the Committee in raising the funds, and the burden of doing so consequently fell upon a comparatively small number. The amount was never fully completed, but even had it been, there was a legal difficulty in the way, as to who should sign the debentures; because if the Committee signed them, they became personally and individually responsible. That plan therefore fell to the ground, and the next feasible scheme appeared to the Committee to be to pay for the furniture as set forth in the Report—viz., one-half in cash at once, one quarter on 1st June 1872, and the remainder before the end of the year. This, the Committee, taking the accounts and prospects of the Club, felt sure they would be able to do, and the Trustees of the Recreation Fund had agreed to the proposal. At last meeting also the Committee were authorised to make arrangements with the Recreation Fund for the rental of the Club. This had been completed, and the Club was now rented for the sum of \$11,000 a year for a term of five years, terminable with three months notice, at the option of the members. These were the only points he had to notice, the Report embodying pretty well all that was to be said. It remained therefore simply to propose—

That the Report and Accounts of the Club for the year ending 1871 be passed.

Mr. CHEVERTON seconded.

Mr. CARTER thought there must be very few in the room who could understand the accounts, and that there must be some error in them. He found that on working account the balance of profit was \$2,218.53 and the expense on furniture \$2,837.02, which gave a total of about \$5,000 as the profit on the working of the Club for the year. On the next page, however, the profit was put down at \$9,518.04.

Mr. ASHTON said the balance in the working account was at debit for furniture.

Mr. CARTER said that item must nominally be loss.

Mr. ASHTON said it was not loss; they had it as stock.

Mr. CARTER begged to propose—

That this meeting be adjourned till Tuesday next at 6 p.m., and that the accounts be referred back, to be stated in a more proper form.

Mr. FERGUSSON said it appeared to the Committee the accounts had been very well stated. Would Mr. Carter suggest how they should be altered?

Mr. CARTER said he had spoken to a great many people and found no one who understood them. He did not believe the Committee themselves understood them.

Mr. MILLER said the working account must necessarily show a loss, unless on 31st December the stock in hand were realised. Mr. Carter would see that the stock of wines was put down at \$6,398.74, and the value of the other assets brought the total up to the amount stated as the profit—\$9,518.04.

Mr. CARTER said he did not see that sum of \$6,000 odd in working account. The accounts were so mixed up that no one could understand them, and he thought they ought to be referred back to have them properly stated. He did not know whether there was any accountant better able to understand them—he had spoken to five, who said they could not do so at all.

The CHAIRMAN asked if any one seconded Mr. Carter's amendment.

Mr. REES begged to second it.

The CHAIRMAN, before putting the amendment, might state that the working account and the accounts generally had been made up in exactly the same form as for years past. If the working account were taken out entirely, and the statement of assets and liabilities, with the balance sheet, merely taken, it would leave the thing in a much clearer light for the members. He now put Mr. Carter's amendment.

The vote being taken, the amendment was lost, and the original motion then put and passed with one dissentient.

The CHAIRMAN said there was a resolution in the hands of one of the members regarding the disposal of the bedrooms in the Club. Of these there were fourteen, and according to Rules 49 and 51 it was competent for the members to engage them by the month. The Committee found that the bedrooms were only too eagerly taken up by resident members, consequently any one coming here for a short time could not find accommodation. This was felt by many members to be an inconvenience, and it was therefore proposed to devote four bedrooms to the use of visitors and members requiring them for a short time.

Mr. CARTER said the proposition was intended to provide for their friends at the outports. He moved—

That Rule 49 shall in future read:—"Accommodation shall be provided in the Club House, for members or visitors requiring it, on the following terms, subject to such modifications as the Committee may from time to time find advisable:

"Ten rooms at \$25 and \$30 per month, for members or visitors who wish to engage a room for one month or longer.

"Four rooms to be kept for members or visitors who, upon application to the Secretary, shall be entitled to the use of a room for the space of not more than 8 days, at \$15 per day."

Mr. ANDERSON seconded, and the resolution was passed with one dissentient.

The following Committee was then elected for the ensuing year. Messrs. J. I. Miller, E. G. Low, R. Fergusson, J. H. Cheverton, John Thorne, G. H. Wheeler, H. de C. Forbes, R. W. M. Bird, W. Hyslop, G. W. Coutts, A. Zimmern, and W. Harwood.

Mr. GROOM begged to propose—

That a very cordial vote of thanks be passed to Mr. Waller, for the very efficient manner in which he has carried out his duties as Secretary, and that the incoming Committee be authorised to conclude an arrangement with him for the ensuing year, or for a longer time, if they should see fit.

Mr. TOBIN seconded, and the resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. FRANK KING proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring Committee, which was duly seconded, and passed by acclamation.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Amusements.

THE GUN CLUB.

A handicap sweepstakes was shot for on Saturday by the members of the Gun Club. 27 members entered, the sweepstake being \$5 each and the number of birds 10. The handicap distances were from 21 to 26 yards, there being two of the latter distance, and the shooting generally was fair considering the distances at which many were handicapped. The match was won in a tie by Messrs. M. Hawtreay and H. Meller, both handicapped at 25 yards.

THE CLUB CONCORDIA PERFORMANCE.

A vaudeville in four parts, entitled "Robert and Bertram, or the Merry Vagrants," was put on by the Concordia amateurs on Tuesday night, after an interval of several years since the last representation of the same piece. A crowded house assembled to witness the performance, and must have been highly gratified with everything, except perhaps the very platitude of amusement.

In the first part, we are introduced to Robert and Bertram confined in different cells of the same prison. They manage to communicate with one another, to lock up their gaoler and his nephew Michel, and then to pass the sentry disguised in the clothes of these two. Next, the Merry Vagrants turn up at a village marriage, when they succeed in enjoying some of the fun, robbing a worthy miller, Michel's master, of a bag of money, and after some very amusing scenes, escape from the gendarmes who have traced them so far from the gaol. In the third part they make their appearance at a masqued ball given by a Jewish Banker—Bertram as Capricini, an opera-singer, and Robert as Count Leo, a distinguished foreigner. Here they receive much consideration, which they repay by taking the first favourable opportunity to rob the Banker of his personal jewellery, while condoling with him on the rudeness of one Bandheim, the Banker's clerk, who had denounced the Count as an impostor. Getting clear off with their booty, they are, in the fourth act, hard pressed by the gendarmes, but once more escape, and in the disguise of peasant girls impose on their former gaoler, who takes them to the Fair, as nieces of his friend Mrs. Muller. Here, however, they are recognised by Michel, who has already gallantly conducted Mrs. Muller and her niece to the same attraction, and the two heroes of the piece only escape this time by the dernier resort of going up in a balloon.

First in order of merit certainly stands Herr Chouffeur. His impersonation of the hearty old drum-major and gaoler, Strambach, was excellent both in the first part, where the escape of the prisoners throws the worthy *gefängniswärter* into a lively compound of anger and consternation, and in the last scene, where in holiday uniform he goes to the Fair. Between these incidents, however, Herr Chouffeur appears also as Ipelmeier, the Jewish Banker, a part which he played with marvellous skill. Not a trace of the actor's individuality remained, and those who might have thought the cast of the drum-major well suited to him, must have been rather astonished at his more complete metamorphosis in the parvenu Banker. The hearty bass voice became a snuffling shibboleth, utterly incapable of leading in vociferous chorus; the soldier-like figure became loose and slouching, and the frank open countenance that of a selfish money-grubber. Altogether, Herr Chouffeur cannot be too highly praised. The two heroes, personated by the Herren Hercules and Leo, were both happily carried out. Herr Hercules is a walking comedy when on the stage, and puts in the drollery with a happy unconsciousness peculiarly his own, while Herr Leo formed a good foil to this

description of character, and carried through well the part of amorous wooer or counterfeited Count. Next to these three gentlemen, the heaviest male part fell to Herr Velocipeders, as Michel, the nephew of old Strambach, who showed an intelligent appreciation of what was required of him, as a youthful hobbledohoy. The ladies claim our attention however, and if we do not mention them first, it is not because we do not accord them liberal praise. Fraulein Solothurn, as Rösel, the pretty servant maid and sweet songstress, sustained the foremost part with her usual ability, and Fraulein Burmann, Frau Pinguey and other ladies who appeared, showed that the Corps had at command an extensive and valuable array of talent in this line. A host of other performers call for notice did our space permit, but we must conclude by saying that the performance as a whole was wonderfully successful, considering its length and that some of the principal actors had to do double work. One or two very slight hitches appeared in the third and fourth parts, but they were quickly recovered; and when we consider the quantity of dialogue and song which had to be sustained, no surprise could be felt at that. Amateurs labour under the disadvantage that, however well they put on a piece—and the scenery and properties here were extensive, handsome and appropriate,—they can never let it have a “run” of several nights or months. They have thus much labour for one brief triumph, and are not in a position to benefit, during succeeding representations, by the criticisms which may be offered, or to remedy defects which may appear at the outset. All praise to their energy therefore, when they undertake such an arduous task as that of our German friends on Tuesday, and carry it out so well.

Before each act, the Orchestra played a favorite selection, and received much and merited applause from the audience.

THE A. D. C. PERFORMANCE.

The performance of Saturday last may fairly be said to add another to the list of successes of the Amateur Dramatic Club, and to the claims for public gratitude which the Concordia Club presents, in rendering possible by their kindness the enjoyment of so pleasant an evening. The house was full; the two pieces on the programme went without a hitch; the necessary intervals were short, and the whole was pervaded by an even excellence that never once called for the indulgence of an audience critical as usual. The music, by an Amateur Orchestra, under the direction of M. Rémusat, was sufficient; it has been better; but we must remember that the usual successes of the Philharmonic Society induce us now to judge them by a standard which it is unfair to expect them to always maintain. *Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus*, and even our most reputed instrumentalists are sometimes out of time.

The house was early crowded, and after an overture, commenced with commendable punctuality, the curtain rose on the two act comic drama, purporting to be by Mr. Charles Dance, “A Wonderful Woman.” The play, the scene of which is laid in France before the great revolution, and the idea of which is derived from one of Lafontaine’s Fables, betrays its French origin in every line. Madame Hortense Bertrand (Miss Ida N. Seek), the rich widow of a merchant, is beloved by Rodolphe (Mr. Frail), a young artist, who is discovered painting her portrait, and who is himself loved by the widow’s niece, Cecile (Miss Annie Grim). The widow rejects the artist’s suit, finding from the grand chamberlain, the Viscount de Millefeurs (Mr. Nautilus), that her great wealth, without a title, will not procure her admission to Court. At this juncture she accidentally hears that the person of a spend-

thrift rouse, the Marquis de Frontignac (Mr. Nesbit), has, in conformity with the old French law, been adjudged to his unsatisfied creditor, the Cobbler Crepin (Mr. Spurgeon). The opportunity to procure the coveted title presents itself, and she offers herself to the Marquis, who accepts under the conviction that marriage is a trifle more tolerable than a prison. Before the wedding, she binds him by a contract which he signs, but chivalrously declines to read, to leave her for ever, as soon as the ceremony is over, with his debts paid and an ample provision for the future. The wedding over, he discovers the trick, and the first act closes on his indignant repudiation of her proffered price of his degradation, and his determination to take refuge with the Cobbler, whom the law obliges to receive him.

The second act opens with the Cobbler’s stall, which to the great disgust of Hortense, now Marchioness, is placed exactly opposite the gates of her country house. The Marquis, who makes a very inefficient shoemaker, brings his wife to an explanation, by altering the sign from “Crepin” to “the Marquis of Frontignac, Cobbler.” She determines to appeal to the King, but assured by Millefeurs that the King will not receive her without her husband, she discovers that he alone has any pity for the predicament in which she has placed herself, and tears up the contract; a reconciliation is effected, Rodolphe secures Cecile, and all ends happily.

It is difficult to pick out excellence, where the whole went with such a level completeness. Miss Seek’s Marchioness was perhaps the most genuine triumph; the part was ungrateful and difficult, but every point was seized by the actress, and scheming, successful, or foiled, the Marchioness commanded throughout the admiration and respect, if not the sympathy, of the audience. It is likely to be remembered as Miss Seek’s most difficult and yet most successful rôle. Mr. Nesbit was unexpectedly sufficient in a somewhat unsuitable character. He has chiefly distinguished himself, of late, in eccentric character parts such as Mr. Horace Wigan has made his own in London, and it is a large meed of praise to say that he carried with him throughout the applause and satisfaction of his audience in a rôle especially adapted for Mr. Charles Matthews. We noticed Mr. Spurgeon’s Crepin some two years ago; his rendering on Saturday cannot add to the just reputation which he has acquired in so many and varied personifications, but the renewed plaudits of his hearers confirmed it, and his numerous caustic allusions to matrimony were greatly enjoyed by a house which, more and more, every year in Shanghai, consists of people who have passed under the yoke. Messrs. Frail and Nautilus proved that the A. D. C. has no lack of rising talent, while Cecile would almost make us join her in weeping, that Miss Annie Grim so seldom graces the boards she so much adorns. The two footmen were played to the life. It would be unfair not to congratulate Messrs. Sayle and Co. on the perfection of the dresses in both pieces, and the manager and scenists on the general completeness of the acting and appointments.

To criticise the construction of the after piece, “A Suit of Tweeds,” would be almost impossible, abounding as it does in rapid dialogue, farcical situations and eccentric nationalities. Suffice it for us to say that the points above alluded to were brought out admirably, by the several actors engaged in its rendering.

We seldom remember to have seen the out-at-elbows Bohemian better done than it was by Mr. Smallweed in his character of Lionel Loafall. His utterance, his comprehensive gallantry, his voluble quickness in seizing the moment for borrowing, his nice criticism in dry sherris and flavoured ports, combined with his sensitive appreciation of the ridiculous scarcity of the cos-

tume unwittingly supplied him by the expected Gaelic cousin Dick Wurzel (Mr. Veristoubt), added to his dexterous manipulation of *The Times* and “that shocking bad hat,” kept the audience in roars of laughter. It would be no easy task to reproduce the telling points of Mr. Veristoubt’s language (!) but judging from the evident enjoyment afforded to our fellow-residents hailing from the north of the Tweed, there could be no doubt that the jokes conveyed in this dialectic jargon needed no surgical operation to make them tell. The spirit moreover which he infused into his acting was so cosmopolitan, that it rendered translation unnecessary. Of old Barter the uncle and Dolphus the page, rendered by Messrs. Stout and Seymour, too much cannot be said; their make up was perfect, their acting careful and humorous, and especial thanks are due to them for undertaking and rendering so well these minor characters, the accurate delineation of which is so essential to the general success of the piece. Reversing the usual courteous order of “place aux dames,” we will now with all diffidence venture a few remarks on the ladies. We admit (editorially of course) that we, in common with the whole of the male portion of the audience, not to mention that amorous and borrowing Bohemian, Mr. Lionel Loafall, at once fell in love with Caroline (Miss Merry). She was tastefully dressed, and although she has not as yet thoroughly identified herself with the sex to which she has devoted herself on the Thespian altar, we perceive a marked improvement, which will no doubt, in a series of developments, eventually result in perfection. Soubrettes have without a doubt the best of it in farce, and we can only say of Susan, as represented by Miss K. Lighcian, that she took advantage of the opportunities afforded her by the extravagant incidents of the piece, infusing spirit and vivacity into her share of the dialogue, and materially conducing to the eclat of one of the most successful farces ever brought forward by the A. D. C. of Shanghai.

Law Reports.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, March 8th.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

EDWARD JENNER HOGG v. ARCHIBALD J. LITTLE.

Claim of Tls. 300 as damages for trespassing upon plaintiff’s land, destroying certain of his property thereon and assaulting him.

Mr. Bird for plaintiffs.

Mr. Harwood for defendant.

Mr. Bird said this was an action for trespass to the person and trespass to land, brought by the plaintiff against the defendant. Defendant had filed two answers, in which he had pleaded, first, not guilty; secondly denial of the plaintiff’s ownership of the land; thirdly, that the plaintiff’s grantor mortgaged the land to certain persons trustees of the estate of Dent & Co.; fourthly, that the grantor had forfeited his property in the land to the Portuguese Crown. The fifth plea was one of way of necessity over the land; and lastly there was a plea justifying the trespass to the person, on the ground that it was done in defence of servants who were engaged in a lawful act. The first plea was a mere formal one; the second he would presently go into. But before going further he might observe that his friend had given him to understand that the plea of forfeiture to the Portuguese Crown was abandoned, and that he would not call evidence of that. It was a plea which stated that Pedro Loureiro, the grantor to plaintiff of the land, had at law forfeited his interest in the ground to the Portuguese Government, by the authority of whose representative defendant committed the acts complained of. With reference to the denial of the plaintiff’s property in the land, he submitted, in the first place, that possession was *prima facie* evidence of title—in other words, that pos-

session as against the mere wrong-doer was sufficient evidence of title.

Mr. HARWOOD did not dispute the doctrine.

Mr. BIRD said he was about to state authorities in favour of the proposition, but his friend saved him the trouble by admitting its correctness; and he therefore simply submitted to the Court that, on proof of possession in the plaintiff, the burden of showing a better title was thrown upon the defendant, that being what is meant by "possession is nine points of the law." Possession being proved, or assuming that they would prove that hereafter, the plaintiff sought to justify his act—it was a plea in confession and avoidance—on the ground that he committed it by authority of the true owner of the soil. Here he quoted Bullen and Leake's Principles of Pleading, page 676. Defendant, to defeat possession, must show that he is the true owner of the soil, or that some third person is, by whose authority he committed the act complained of, otherwise that act was trespass. He referred his Lordship to the case *Jones v. Chapman*, 2 Exchequer Reports, 803, in which case the plaintiff having proved possession, defendant had to show that the lawful right of possession rested in some other person, by whose authority he committed the trespass, and the greater number of the Judges of the Court of Exchequer were in favour of the plea. He cited the case to show that it was incumbent on the defendant to prove not only that some one else was the lawful owner, but that he acted under the authority of such lawful owner. He would also draw his Lordship's attention to the wording of the plea, on the right of lawful possession, because his next point would be that the mere equitable title or claim was not such a title as defendant could justify under. The defendant, in his supplementary answer, alleged that the land was mortgaged to Messrs. Dent & Co., and that he had the leave and license of the assignees of that firm to make the way over the ground in the place he did. Here therefore the title of Dent & Co. was being set up under the mortgage. The answer did not set out the nature of that mortgage; but there was every reason to believe, and he would show presently, that it was merely an equitable one by deposit. The fact of mortgage or no mortgage was disputed, but assuming the mortgage to exist, he believed the utmost the defendant could prove would be an equitable one by deposit of title deed. And if defendant wished to prove that, he would submit that the plea was bad in law. He could not say at present that it was, because in the answer the words were "mortgaged the property," but if it were only mortgaged by deposit, it did not create such a title as defendant could justify under. For the soundness of this contention he referred his Lordship to Story's Equity Jurisprudence vol. 2, secs. 1215 and 1217. From this it would be tolerably clear that equitable liens were merely recognised in equity; they gave no title, nor were they recognised in law. He submitted therefore that a mortgage under an equitable lien did not cover the act which defendant committed, nor would it enable the exercise of a right of ejectment. The defendant must show that he has a right to the actual possession, that he could either eject the plaintiff himself and seek to justify his act under his title, or maintain an action at law for ejectment. And if defendant should attempt to adduce evidence afterwards in favour of the alleged equitable lien, it would not be admissible, because it was not a proper defence to this action. The plea, if properly stated, should have set out the nature of the mortgage, so as to enable plaintiff to demur to it. The answer said generally the property was "mortgaged," but not in what way; and if any other title could be pleaded, then a mere equitable one was bad. To make the case clearer, the person under whose authority the defendant could be justified must be the person who is entitled to possession at law, in whom was the lawful right of possession. Could it be said that Dent & Co.'s trustees—assuming for the sake of argument that they proved an equitable mortgage or lien by possession of title deed—were in a position to take possession of the soil? Their remedy was in equity, by which they might claim to have the property sold. Story pointed out that a court of equity would decree the sale of a property in such a case, or under certain cir-

cumstances compel a legal mortgage to be granted. Dent & Co. must file a bill in equity in order to acquire a legal right. The question before the Court was who was entitled to possession in law, and he did not see how his friend could contend—he doubted indeed if he would contend—that this equitable lien entitled him to possession. The plea of possession being in the Portuguese Crown having been withdrawn, these were the only ones which raised the question of title to the property. The next plea, on which he believed defendant relied, was that of a way of necessity, and here for the purposes of the plea the land was admitted to be the plaintiff's. His Lordship would observe that this plea alleged, as a matter of fact, that both at the time of the assignment by Pedro Loureiro, and at any or all times afterwards, from then till the occurrence of the cause of action, the defendant had not any way to the close of Jessfield except over the way in question, and that because he was entitled to a way and plaintiff would not give it him, he committed the trespass for the purpose of raising the question. It was obvious therefore that defendant must prove there was no way; while plaintiff would prove that there was and had always been one, by which defendant might get to his property, by which as a matter of fact he had got to his place ever since the beginning of 1871. The principle upon which the law seemed to have proceeded in giving a right of way to a person by necessity was founded apparently primarily upon its being against public policy that land should lie uncultivated. A person granting a thing must grant all that was necessary to the enjoyment of it, and therefore the law had raised an implied grant where none was stipulated. If a man held four close pieces of ground and sold three, one of which was a close, he would be required to give a way of necessity over one or other of the lots to enable the purchaser to enjoy the occupation of the inner one. The necessity was the root of the whole principle; that ceasing, the right to the grant was also at an end. He quoted the case of *Holmes v. Goring*, 2 Bingham's Reports, page 276, in support of the point that the way of necessity was limited by the necessity which created it. By the rules of pleading defendant must take issue here that he had no other way; plaintiff would show that he had, and the onus lay upon defendant of disproving that. On the authority he had quoted, he submitted that it was very clear how, why, and to what extent a way of necessity was recognised by law. It arose on an implied grant purely because it was against public policy that ground should be vacant, and also because if a man granted a thing he must grant what made it of use. If a man granted land which could not be got at without going over his own land or that of a stranger, he must grant a right of way. He did not think his friend would find a case in which the grantee was allowed to define in what particular way or of what particular width his road should be; and he had further authority to show that the grantor of a way of necessity may assign it where he can best spare it—which seemed consistent with common sense. Smith's Real and Personal Property, page 54, was an authority to show that the convenience of the grantor should be consulted, and in *Addison on Torts*, page 68, the principle was treated in much the same way. He had further authority to show that a way by necessity might be altered by the grantor for his own convenience—and that was really the point in dispute between the parties here: *Williams' Notes on Saunders' Reports* 1871 ed., 573; a relative authority *Cobb v. Selby*; *James v. Dods*, 2 Crompton and Meeson, 266. Between the last named case and the present one there was not the least distinction. As far as this plea of way of necessity went, the Court would see that when the way claimed by the defendant was stopped up, another way, deviating but slightly from the former one, was given, which defendant used for several months. It was a question therefore whether the plea of necessity could be maintained, there being no necessity shown; for if a road existed, could there be any claim to a way of necessity? As to the road being changed, he submitted that it was perfectly clear that a farmer or owner, acting for his own convenience or to improve his property, and doing so without express malice, could

alter a way, provided he left a good and sufficient and convenient way by which the other property could be got at. The defendant's convenience alone was not to be consulted in the matter, but the plaintiff's. His friend might cite an authority to show that the ways to be used were the usual ones, but that was obviously for the protection of the owner of the land and not for the convenience of the other person. With reference to the question of damages, it was scarcely worth while troubling the Court at present, but he would refer to it in his reply. He would now shortly state how the difference arose. Both the parties apparently wanted this particular bit of land. This land stood in the name of Pedro Loureiro, and was bought originally by him under an understanding that Messrs. Hogg, the owners of part of the land there, should have the first offer if it were disposed of. Both parties wanted to purchase it at that time, and Mr. Loureiro bought it and gave Messrs. Hogg as much of it as they required, with the further understanding stated. The purchase was made in 1864 and a portion transferred to Messrs. Hogg, which they fenced in. The remainder, being the portion in dispute, stood in Loureiro's name. Loureiro was absent from Shanghai for some years, and on his return both parties went to him to try and purchase the land, but he having made the arrangement stated with Messrs. Hogg, accordingly gave them the preference, and they on purchasing the land, fenced it in. That caused some grievance to defendant. There was a road running almost right through the middle of the lot, which was inconvenient for plaintiff, who therefore deviated the road 20 or 25 yards in order to get his property into a ring fence. This road was made early in the beginning of 1871, as it at present exists, and had been used by the defendant ever since it was made—in other words, he had always had a road over the plaintiff's land. The plaintiff never had disputed that defendant had a right of way over his land, and when he bought the property gave him a new way—which he had used. He (Mr. Bird) mentioned this to show that the road was a perfectly practicable one. The objection to it was, he believed, that forsooth defendant's gateway could not now be seen from the public highway, but it was a question whether privacy might not be considered more desirable. Defendant had all along grumbled, but he had used the road. In December last, there always having been some difference of opinion between the parties regarding this road, and regarding the land, the defendant wrote to the plaintiff telling him that if the fence was not removed he would have it taken away. It appeared that on Sunday Dec. 17th defendant was out there and plaintiff was at the farm. It would be proved that plaintiff was told by his servant that defendant was pulling down part of his fence, that plaintiff went to the scene, and that then took place the struggle which would presently be described. He would now call witnesses.

EDWARD JENNER HOGG, sworn, stated—I am plaintiff in this action, and the owner of the cottage commonly called Hogg's bungalow. I was out there on 17th Dec. last, when I was informed by my gardener that my fence was being pulled down by Mr. Little. I went to the spot and saw that Mr. Little's gardener was digging up my fence. Mr. Little and Mr. Church were standing a few feet off. I told Mr. Little's gardener to desist. He showed some disposition to do so, but Mr. Little told him to go on. I then pressed partly through the fence and pushed him away. I did not strike him; I pushed him with my arm, in order to prevent him pulling the fence up. While I was doing so Mr. Little rushed at me and hit me violently in the face with his closed fist. He drew blood. Up to this time I had not spoken to Mr. Little; had not personally given him the slightest provocation. I certainly had not struck him before he struck me. I resented the blow. The gardener who was pulling up the fence had a hoe in his hand, and I seized it, being close to him, and struck at Mr. Little with it. I missed him. Mr. James Cock Coutts came up and interposed between us. Defendant took up a good sized bamboo which was lying on the ground, saying he should probably require it. Any further fracas was prevented by Mr. Coutts. I several times told defendant to leave the ground, and he said he should go when it

pleased himself. He afterwards attempted to pull up some of the fence; but Mr. Coutts stopped him. Mr. Church took no actual part in the disturbance. He applauded Mr. Little and encouraged him. He appeared to relish the scene very much, and to think the affair a very good joke. He said he should have done the same himself if he had been Mr. Little; and that he would not have missed the affair. Mr. Little wanted the ground, and wanted me to remove the fence. He claimed to have a road over the ground. I have taken possession of the land because I bought it from Mr. Loureiro. I have signed the transfer register at the Consulate. The title stood there as a clean one in Mr. Loureiro's name. There was no note of any encumbrance. The ground in question was originally part of another lot of land, and the whole lot was bought by Mr. Loureiro in 1864. He was then living in Shanghai and occupied Jessfield. My brother and myself owned the farm. I am shown the title deed for the portion bought for my brother by Mr. Loureiro, and the plan attached of the whole ground, is accurate. (Handed in as evidence.) The portion marked green we bought in 1864, and it is part of the plot now in question. The first road was made past our old boundary. I point out the spot where the trespass was committed—where the deviated road comes into the former one. I bought the land in question from Mr. Loureiro in Nov. 1870, and it was after that purchase I made the present road. By the present road defendant has perhaps 20 yards or so more to go, to reach his place. I made the road in the beginning of 1871, and I know defendant has frequently used it; must have done so, unless he went by water or through the native village. The residue of the land I have fenced in, and it has since the beginning of last year formed part of my land. I am now in possession of it, and was so at the time of the trespass. It was always understood between Mr. Loureiro and ourselves that, if either parted with the land, the other should have the first offer. I have never closed up the way over that land and left no way at all. The road I have given is a reasonably good one, rather wider than the old one. It is perfectly practicable, but would be the better for metalling.

To Mr. HARWOOD—I purchased this piece of land, lot 790, from Mr. Loureiro in 1870. I had previously tried to get it from Mr. Hanssen. When I purchased it from Mr. Loureiro I did not receive the title deed, but was given to understand that it was in Mr. Hanssen's hands. I did not know why he had it, or that he really had it, but I believed he had. I applied to him first to purchase it, and he first of all said he did not know that he had the right to transfer it, and in point of fact refused to let me have it. I have not yet received a title deed for the property. I was not present at the Consulate when Mr. Loureiro assigned it, but went afterwards and signed the transfer. The Consular people did not throw any difficulty in the way, that I know of. I wanted the ground, and thought transfer in the Consulate books would be enough. I knew Mr. Little also wanted the ground, and I thought I would be first. After purchasing the lot, I changed the road. The old road had a few broken bricks as far as our gate. It was not better than the one we have now. The trespass took place at the junction of the present road and the old one. I swear I did not try to kick or strike the gardener, only pushed him; and while I was doing so Mr. Little came up and hit me. I was very angry I believe. I was not seriously hurt, but my nose bled. I seized the hoe, and tried very seriously to strike Mr. Little; I am not sorry to say I did not—I don't want to kill anybody. I don't know what would have happened if Mr. Coutts had not come up. I want say as to that, one way or the other. I have no distinct recollection of what I said to Mr. Coutts. The damage to the fence, it would require a small amount to repair. You see I stopped it being done. I don't know if 10 cents might put it right, perhaps half a dollar might. There was damage also to growing crop, but very small. There are approaches to Jessfield by water and through a village, the latter shut up only by Mr. Little's own fence. There is a public road there which connects with the highway (witness pointed out the position on a plan.) In some places it is about 20 feet wide, and generally 6 or 8 feet. It was used till shut

up by Mr. Loureiro when he bought Jessfield, and he had some difficulty in closing it, but by a somewhat arbitrary act it was done. The land there belongs to Chinese.

To Mr. BIRD—The road is through a village and used by the Chinese. It is only closed from Jessfield by Mr. Little's own fence. When I took the transfer from Mr. Loureiro, his name was on the books, and there was no note of encumbrance. I knew that the deed was with Mr. Hanssen, but I did not know that there was an alleged lien on the property. I was content to take the title I could get. I know the gardener in Mr. Little's employ. He is a very good man and we are on excellent terms. I had no reason to use any violence beyond pushing him, and I neither struck nor kicked him. I couldn't have kicked him because the fence was an impediment, it being between us. It is the ordinary kind of Chinese fence, but was not in very good order.

JAMES COCK COUTTS, sworn, stated—I was at Mr. Hogg's property on Sunday 17th Dec. I was walking with him in front of the bungalow, when his gardener came up and said Mr. Little was pulling down his fence. We proceeded to the place. About halfway to the spot Mr. Hogg began running across the field—I walked. When I arrived at the spot, I saw the hoe just coming down. I had heard a noise just before, but there was a bush in the way which prevented me from seeing what was going on. I rushed up and took possession of the hoe. Mr. Hogg seemed to wish to get at Mr. Little. Mr. Hogg had his nose cut, and there was a little blood on it. It looked as if it had been struck, and I believe it must have been as it was not half a minute before that he left me. Mr. Little subsequently picked up a bamboo. I remonstrated with him for coming and making a disturbance. I said if he had any grievance this was not the way to settle it. He was then standing inside the fence, in Mr. Hogg's ground. After I remonstrated, he dropped the bamboo and went to try and pull down the fence. I went up to him and put my hand on the tree he was trying to take up, and protested against it. Mr. Little was a good deal excited. Plaintiff requested him to leave the ground, but he refused. Mr. Church was on the road, near the fence. He clapped his hands and encouraged Mr. Little. I don't know if he incited him to the assault, as I was not there then. He said Little was quite right. He appeared to enjoy it, and I remonstrated with him that if two men had a quarrel this was not the way to settle it. I know the road stopped up, and where the present one runs, and I think the deviation is not over 20 yards which Mr. Little would have to traverse in getting to his property.

To Mr. HARWOOD—All this took place close on the old road. I was up within half a minute of the commencement. The first thing I saw was the instrument Mr. Hogg had taken from the gardener, coming down. It was rather a dangerous weapon. I stopped Mr. Hogg. He had a scratch on his nose, which was bleeding. Only Mr. Church, myself, the gardener, and some village people were there. I did not see the commencement.

To Mr. BIRD—Mr. Hogg's nose presented the appearance of having received a blow, and was cut. A ring on a finger would be likely to inflict such a cut as that.

PEDRO JOSE DA SILVA LOUREIRO—I sold this piece of land to the Plaintiff. My name was on the Register of title deeds at the British Consulate as owner, at the time. There was no note in that book of any mortgage. I accordingly transferred the land to Mr. Hogg two months after I had given notice to the party who holds the title deeds. I have never mortgaged this land to Dent & Co. I never did deposit or give any documents of mine for that purpose. If there is any alleged claim of lien, I dispute it, and have always disputed it. No steps have been taken to my knowledge, by Dent & Co.'s trustees, to enforce their lien. On my return to Shanghai, I applied for the title deed. Mr. Hanssen replied laconically, that he had received my letter. He did not give up the deed. So I could not hand the deed to Mr. Hogg. I remember the circumstances under which I originally bought Jessfield. Knowing that Mr. Hogg was in treaty to buy the land, and not wishing to have to get to Jessfield by the original Chinese road, I arranged that I would buy

this land and he could have half. It was further understood that neither of us was to build on the land; and if either of us parted with it the other was to have it. This (produced) in the title deed under which the transfer was made. The land I transferred to Mr. Hogg is described by the green portion of the plan marked area 3.2.7. The rest stood in my name, and I transferred it to Mr. Hogg in Nov. 1870. The road marked on plan was not in existence when I left Shanghai. I never gave any one authority to make that road. On my return to Shanghai Mr. A. Little applied to me to sell this land; so did Mr. Hogg. I sold to Mr. Hogg, in consequence of the understanding there had been between us. When I first occupied Jessfield, there was a road leading from it through a village on to the public highroad. I stopped this, and put up a fence. The villagers objected, and pulled it down; I put it up again as fast as they did so. This was the original road to Jessfield.

To Mr. HARWOOD—I closed the Chinese road shortly after I bought Jessfield in 1862 or 1863; and I built the bridge over the new lot. I closed it because I didn't want the country people into Jessfield. The arrangement I made with Mr. Hogg was not in writing; it was verbal; it was made when I bought the piece of land in '64. So much was it an agreement that, where a fence is marked on the plan, I believe Mr. Hogg has more than he bought. But I didn't care so long as I had an approach. I mortgaged Jessfield to Dent & Co. This is my signature to a deed of mortgage—obtained under false representations. It was signed in July 1865, and is dated Jan. 1865. In the early part of Sept. 1870 I knew this document was in the hands of Mr. Hanssen—not of the Trustees of Dent & Co. I remember going to the British Consulate in Nov. 1870. I did not say I had lost the title deed of the land in question. I said it had been stolen. Mr. Medhurst looked up the Register, and seeing there was no note of any lien on it, said I could go into the Land Office and have it transferred. I was largely indebted to Dent & Co. I was never anxious to give them a mortgage of all my property. I didn't give a mortgage of the property in question. It was never my intention to give a mortgage of it. It was my intention to give a mortgage of Jessfield. That is the document which you hold. [Witness was proceeding to explain what he meant by saying it was fraudulently obtained; but was checked, on the ground that this had nothing to do with the case.]

Mr. BIRD said his friend seemed to be trying to establish a lien; but his (Mr. B.'s) argument was that he must establish a mortgage.

Witness continued—When I had Jessfield, the road ran differently. During my absence, Mr. Hogg made alterations. When I left, that (pointed out) was the only approach to Jessfield, except the road through the village, which I could have opened any day I liked.

This closed plaintiff's case.

Mr. HARWOOD much regretted that his client was absent from Shanghai at this time, he having arranged to go home before the institution of the suit. In 1864, Jessfield and this lot 790 were both the property of Mr. Loureiro, and he thought he should be able to show that Jessfield had no other approach to it except over the lot in question, that it was either surrounded by water or by land belonging to other people. The Chinese road spoken of did not exist at that time. In the beginning of 1865 Mr. Loureiro mortgaged, according to the document put into Court, the property of Jessfield to Messrs. Dent & Co, as security for a sum of money, the mortgage containing the ordinary power to sell. In 1868 Messrs. Dent assigned all their properties to certain trustees for the benefit of their creditors, and in 1870, the Trustees, acting under the power to sell, disposed of the property to Mr. Little.

Mr. BIRD admitted that.

Mr. HARWOOD would be able to show further that, at the time this mortgage was executed by Mr. Loureiro, the right of way of necessity existed over the lot of land in question.

Mr. BIRD did not dispute that. He quite admitted there was a right of way, and plaintiff had observed it.

Mr. HARWOOD would then address himself to the power to change the right of way. It was admitted that there was one, and he contended that it was not in Mr. Hogg's power to divert it at any time or vary it

at his will. He referred his Lordship to Shelford on Real Property, 78, in which some cases were recited which he thought would overrule that of *Holmes v. Goring*, quoted by his friend—the principle laid down being the continuance of a way once created in the place where it has existed; the case also of *Pearson v. Spencer*, Best and Smith 584, to the same effect; the case of *Proctor v. Hudson*, 24 L. J., Ex., 197, and *Williams and Saunders Reports* 387. A way of necessity could not be changed but by the will of the person using it. He would show the Court that the new road was very inconvenient, and was almost dangerous at certain times of the year. On 17th December Mr. Little was present, trying to secure his right to use this particular way; and whilst he was directing his servant to remove the fence which formed the obstruction, Mr. Hogg came up and requested him to stop. As the gardener went on with the work, Mr. Hogg tried to shove him aside, and Mr. Little naturally tried to stop the assault on his servant. There was no doubt that if Mr. Little had a right of way over the land, he had a right to remove the obstruction and would be justified in acting as he had done. He referred his Lordship to *Addison on Wrongs and Remedies*, 511, to show that an assault by the master in defence of the servant was perfectly justifiable. And if Mr. Little was entitled to the right of way there, he was justified in trying to remove the fence. *Webster v. Sherman*, 12 L. J. Ex. Pleas, 41, was a case in point, and a similar one was *Bracegirdle v. Peacock*, 15 L. J., Q. B.

Mr. BIRD said his friend had not attempted to show that he intended to call any evidence of the effect of the mortgage as giving Dent & Co. a right of property and that they had a lien on the deed.

Mr. HARWOOD said he claimed that Messrs. Dent & Co. had a lien upon the property, but not that that would justify them in taking possession.

Mr. BIRD submitted then that the plea founded on the mortgage was bad, even assuming the facts stated on it. The title must be such as to maintain a person in an action of ejectment, and to empower him to put the person occupying out of possession. The title under which defendant sought to justify was not sufficient, and that plea was therefore bad, because defendant undertook to show that the right of property was in some other person, by whose authority he was acting. He claimed that the plea should be struck out.

His Lordship said he would consider that point decided.

Mr. HARWOOD then called—

HANS PETER HANSEN, sworn, said—I know Jessfield. It was mortgaged to the late firm of Dent & Co. of which I was at the time a partner. I recollect the old line of road in 1864. It went up to Mr. Hogg's fence and alongside of it, and came round with a sweep to the bridge. It was not the same as now, nor the same as the road claimed by the defendant. Mr. Hogg came to me several times in 1867, '68, and '69 about purchasing the land. After the farm had been bought by Mr. Little, Mr. Hogg came to me and asked for my sanction to make an alteration in the road which would be an improvement to his property and to Jessfield. I said I had no objection if Mr. Little had not, and I said I believed the straightening of the road would be an advantage. He went to Mr. Little, who gave his consent. The road is not in that position now. I know of no other road approaching Jessfield. I have gone only by the original road, by that abolished a year and a half ago, and by the present one, which were all across the same piece of ground.

R. CHURCH, sworn, stated—I am tenant of Jessfield and have known it since the autumn of 1864. I know of no other approaches by road except the one across this land. There is a way by going over fields and between two villages, but no road. I have been tenant all the time since Nov. 1869. The road was straight across the bridge; the present road is not the same, and it is very much worse than the previous one, very inconvenient. It is a safe road, not dangerous. I was at Jessfield on 7th Dec. last, when what Mr. Coutts described took place. Mr. Little ordered his gardener to pull away the fence. He did so. Mr. Hogg appeared on he scene and asked Mr. Little what he was

pulling up the fence for. Mr. Little did not say anything. Mr. Hogg told the coolie to leave off—Mr. Little told him to go on. Mr. Hogg then rushed at the coolie who bolted. Mr. Little rushed on to avenge the gardener, and the next thing I saw was Mr. Hogg using the hoe. After that, Mr. Coutts came up and restrained Mr. Hogg's violence. There were some words, and Mr. Little went a little way and came back with a bamboo. After some talking, Mr. Hogg saying he would summons Mr. Little for trespass and assault, I said that as Mr. Hogg was going to do that, Mr. Little had better go away—he had secured what he wanted; and he did go back to Jessfield with me. The hedge was broken down, and they were standing in the middle. I don't think the hedge was between them. They were in the middle. I saw Mr. Hogg rush at the coolie.

To Mr. BIRD—I was not as grave on that occasion as I am at present. I did not encourage Mr. Little, unless you call laughing encouraging. I did not clap my hands. I did relish the affair. I don't remember saying, 'Go it, Little,' but I won't swear. I said, if I had been in his place I would have done the same thing. I did not see the blow. I did not see Mr. Little strike Mr. Hogg. I saw the nose. It had not the appearance of having been struck. I am confident there was no swelling, to show a blow. There was a scratch. It might have been caused by the touch of a ring. No; I "should not be surprised" to hear Mr. Little had said he had struck Mr. Hogg.

Awo (examined in pidgin English) spoke to the following effect. I am a coolie at Jessfield. I remember the 17th December last. Mr. Little told me to take up some fencing. Mr. Hogg came up and asked why I was taking it up. I said Mr. Little had told me to. Mr. Hogg flogged me. Mr. Little came up and remonstrated. Mr. Hogg then struck Mr. Little. I was very much afraid and ran back to Jessfield. There was no road into Jessfield except the one in question. There is too much water on the other side.

To Mr. BIRD—I think you cannot go through the Chinese village. A pony cannot go there.

Mr. HARWOOD then briefly addressed the Court. The question of course depended principally whether the defendant was entitled to a right of way, of necessity, over the land; and he contended to have shown, by the cases he had quoted, that it was not competent for the plaintiff to vary the direction of the road. It had been settled between Mr. Hogg and Mr. Little that the former should make the road; and this having been done, it could not be changed. If the plaintiff was not entitled to vary it, there could have been no assault; for Mr. Little would be justified in entering on the land and removing obstructions; Mr. Hogg was wrong in hindering the coolie; and it was proper for Mr. Little to protect his servant.

Mr. BIRD said the case had narrowed considerably as it went on. The defendant had been compelled to abandon all pleas of title; so the question simply remained whether he had sufficient right of way, whether there was any other way; and whether Mr. Hogg were entitled to alter the line of road. He must refer to the circumstances under which the road was made. It had been proved that the road claimed was not in existence at the time Jessfield was mortgaged to Dent & Co. It was made, moreover, without the authority of the man owning the soil. Mr. Loureiro was the owner; he was absent at the time, and it was made without his consent. The road was there when plaintiff bought the land, but it was not binding on Mr. Loureiro, than whom, so far as the Court was concerned there was no one else it could recognise as grantor of the land. Plaintiff stood in the same position as Mr. Loureiro, and the utmost Mr. Loureiro was required to do was to allow some road. No other person had power or authority to make any, except Mr. Loureiro, who held the title. The road claimed by defendant was actually not in existence when the property was assigned to the grantor, who when he came back to Shanghai sold the property to plaintiff with its encumbrances, one of which was that a road should lie over it; but they denied *in toto* that it should be this road. The case of *Pearson v. Spencer* could not overrule that of *James and Dodds*; both were pronounced in full Court,

but the last named seemed to be more consistent with the principle of granting ways of necessity. The mortgage here, strange to say, did not contain the usual grant of all rights appurtenances, &c., and he cited the case of *Barlow v. Rhodes, Crompton and Meeson* 439, to show that by this the reservation was not made, the grant did not follow the mortgage, and the strict letter of the law arose, that the road might be treated as a way of necessity. The learned counsel now recalled some of the cases adduced in opening, and enforced the arguments he founded on them, together with those points to which he contended, in the commencement of his reply, the case had been narrowed. With regard to the question of damages, he said, in a case of this sort they could not be fixed merely by the extent of the injury inflicted. A case might easily be imagined in which the removal of a few clouds of earth might give rise to a question of title involving difficulty and expense, and this was essentially a case in which claim to the title to land had been made. He quoted in support *Mayne on Damages*, 242. Plaintiff had also sued for trespass to the person, which defendant had sought to justify. It lay upon defendant to show that he did not use unnecessary violence, but he (Mr. Bird) contended that it had been established by the evidence of all the European witnesses that defendant did, and that it was more than was necessary for the protection of his servant.

His Lordship said he would take time to consider his decision.

March 14.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship delivered judgment to-day as follows:—

The issues in this case were narrowed down in the course of argument until only one point of dispute remained,—namely, whether the plaintiff, having come into possession of a tenement over which a way of necessity existed at the time of his so coming into possession, had a right to divert this way and change it for another a few yards longer. The cases principally relied on by the plaintiff, in support of the position that he had such a right, are those of *Holmes v. Goring* (2 Bingham 76—1824) and *James v. Dods* (2 Compton and Meeson, 266—1834.) The defendant relied on *Pearson v. Spencer* (1 Best and Smith, Q. B.—1861) in support of the contrary position. The Court, in pronouncing judgment in *Pearson v. Spencer*, alluding to *Holmes v. Goring* says: "We certainly do not feel inclined to extend the authority of *Holmes v. Goring* so far as to hold that the person into whose possession the servient tenement comes may from time to time vary the direction of the way of necessity at his pleasure, so long as he substitutes a convenient way. But," it is added, "there is a singular absence of authority as to the manner in which it is to be ascertained what is to be the direction of the convenient way thus created." The Court, however, came to the conclusion that the rights of the parties in the case before it must be considered as if the implied devise of a way of necessity had been an express devise of that necessary way, which at the time was actually used with the premises. And following this analogy, I should be led to the conclusion that the way of necessity which was created when Loureiro mortgaged the Jessfield farm was the old road which existed at that time, and that no other could be claimed. But there exists here the further complication that the original road has been changed before the plaintiff came into possession of the servient tenement, without indeed any authority from the original owner of the whole property, viz., Loureiro, but at the plaintiff's own suggestion. The plaintiff does not offer to restore the original road, but claims a right to change the course of the road which he found, and which had been made on his own suggestion for a third and new way. Whether under these circumstances he is estopped from questioning the origin of the second road was not argued, and perhaps something might have been made of that point. However, I do not think it necessary to lay stress upon this. The words in the judgment in *Pearson v. Spencer*, which negative the right of the person who comes into possession of the servient tenement to vary the direction of the way of necessity at his pleasure, are so explicit that little difficulty

would remain were it not for the case of *James v. Dods*, decided in 1834. There the principle is laid down that the occupier of land subject to tithe has a right to vary the way by which tithe has been carried, provided he does it acting *bona fide* in the management of his farm, without consulting the tithe-owner's convenience. I think this case was not cited in *Pearson v. Spencer*, and on looking into this case, notwithstanding the apparent analogy which exists, I think it may be seen why it was not relied upon and did not influence the minds of the Judges in their decision. The position of the tithe-owner towards the tithe-payer is somewhat different from that of the owner of a dominant tenement to the owner of the servient tenement over whose land he claims a way of necessity. In the former case, it is held distinctly in *James v. Dods* that the tithe-owner can establish no right to a permanent and unchangeable way except by prescription or grant. If he has nothing further to urge than the necessity of having some way whenever he wants to carry away his tithe, then he must take whatever way he finds established for the time being. But in the case of a way of necessity for the owner of one tenement over one belonging to another owner, a grant is always presupposed—(see *Williams's Saunders p.*)—and the judgment of *Pearson v. Spencer* only deals with a way of that kind, and which is also the kind of way of necessity which is in question in the present case.

These two cases are therefore not actually at variance, and I feel myself bound by the authority of the later one to hold that the plaintiff in this case, on coming into the possession of the *locus in quo*, and finding a road then and there established, had not a right to substitute for it another, even if equally convenient, unless indeed he had claimed to restore the original road in existence when the defendant first became owner of *Jessfield*.

Looking at the whole circumstances of the case, and the nicety of the question involved, while finding in favour of the defendant I think it right to do so without costs.

Mr. BIRD said his Lordship had not treated of the trespass to the person, which was one of the grounds of action. He submitted that there was greater violence used by defendant than was necessary for the protection of his servant.

His LORDSHIP said he had not gone into that because if he were to decide upon it, he must find that there was no evidence of excessive violence, looking also to the purpose of the violence used.

CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, March 4th.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

MACKENZIE & Co. v. R. H. GOREBOOTH.

Claim for \$17.75, goods sold.

R. MACKENZIE, for plaintiffs, stated that the claim was for goods supplied in 1869, which had never been paid for although frequent application had been made. Defendant had sent an order in payment that morning, which however had not been cashed. The amount of the order did not include costs.

Judgment for the amount and costs.

MACKENZIE & Co. v. E. G. LAY.

Claim for \$20.

Defendant did not appear, and proof of service of summons having been taken,

R. MACKENZIE, for plaintiffs, produced bill against defendant, for goods supplied in Dec. 1869 and Jan. 70 to the amount of \$20. Application for payment had frequently been made, but it had never been obtained.

Judgment for the amount and costs.

March 8th.

N.-C. Herald Office v. J. CONOLLY.

Claim for \$92.50, printing done.

J. B. TOOTAL stated.—I claim against defendant for work done for him in the shape of printing a pamphlet. The agreement under which the work was done was at first verbal. It was subsequently reduced to writing, and is contained in the two letters produced (28th and 29th August, 1871.) The defendant agreed to these terms and left manuscript; indeed he had sent manuscript before. The work was proceeded with and finished. The amount, calculated according to the rate mentioned in the letters, is \$92.50. Payment was applied for. Defendant noted on the account that the amount should be only \$68.65; but that is an

error of his in calculation. The account was sent back with this memo upon it. I sent it again to him, pointing out that he had made a mistake. He returned it, with the words "please collect as soon as possible." I arranged to take a promissory note for half that amount and the rest in cash. He never gave the promissory note, nor paid the half in cash. It was about January that he agreed to pay in that way.

To Defendant.—I have not applied for \$68. No offer of that amount has been made to me.

Defendant stated.—I did not agree to the rate given in Mr. Tootal's letter of the 29th August, on two points. First, I wouldn't pay more than \$2.55 per page including cover; and next, I objected to his refusing to put the name of the office. On receipt of that letter, I sent for the manuscript back. I had arranged with some one to print it. It was not given me back. He eventually printed it. I said, before the book was bound, I would require the name of the office put to it.

To Plaintiff.—At the time I applied for the M. S. back, I did not know that any portion had been printed. It was not more than a couple of days' after you had received it. You did object to putting the name of the office. At our first interview. I wrote you on the 31st to say that your terms were unfavourable, and applying for the manuscript back. You wrote that I could not have the manuscript back, unless I paid for work done. You never did assent to put the name of the office in the book.

Judgment for plaintiffs, with costs.

March 11.

KNOOP & Co. v. H. MILLS.

Claim for \$69.05.

Defendant did not appear, and proof of service of summons having been taken,

H. PETERS, sworn, stated that his firm had dealt with defendant from time to time, and the bill now amounted to \$69.05, for payment of which application had been made. Certain chits had been offered by defendant, against lodgers, in payment, which were declined. Defendant had a counter claim of \$4.25, which had to be deducted, making the amount claimed \$64.80.

Judgment for the amount and costs.

March 13th.

CHANGSHAI v. W. COOPER.

Claim for \$32.05, wages and disbursements.

This case was, on defendant's application, adjourned from Saturday the 9th to Saturday the 16th, in order that a case then pending between the parties in the Mixed Court might be determined. That case not having been heard meanwhile, a second adjournment was allowed till to-day when, the case being still unheard, defendant applied for another adjournment, which was not granted.

Plaintiff, cautioned, stated.—I am defendant's boy and my wages were at the rate of \$8 a month. I hand in account against defendant amounting to \$32.45 in all. (Plaintiff stated the various items.)

Defendant claimed that plaintiff having left after the month was finished should have given him a month's notice or lose a month's wages, and further that breakages amounting to \$10 should be deducted. He did not know either that plaintiff had paid all the disbursements he claimed.

His Worship said a man leaving in a month was liable to lose his wages for that month, but not for the previous one. The claim for breakages could not be allowed as a set-off unless there was evidence of a distinct agreement as to that. Judgment for \$29.91, to be paid into Court, defendant being allowed till Friday morning to produce evidence that some of the payments had not been made by plaintiff.

NAVAL COURT.

Hongkong, 26th February.

Before C. MAY, First Police Magistrate.

R. H. CAIRNS, Acting Harbour Master.

J. McDOWALL, Un-Official Justice of the Peace.

W. M. GILLSON, Masters Mercantile Marine.

W. H. G. HOCKIN, Title Marine.

Re loss of steamer *Chukiang*.

JAMES HOGG stated that he was master of the *Chukiang*, and had been so since April

1871. He left Shanghai on the 4th February at 5.30 p.m., with cargo consisting principally of rice. He navigated by the Admiralty charts, which were lost. At 8 a.m. on the 5th the weather was thick and hazy. He observed Heachoo, one of the Taichow Islands, bearing N.W. 14 miles off. Could see the land sufficiently clearly to make it out. Was then steering S.W. by S. true course, and continued on the same course until 4 p.m. The fog increased gradually during the day. At 4 p.m. the weather was very hazy, and the wind light. Saw Namki 10 or 12 miles off, but not so distinctly as to be able to swear to it. Cannot swear that it was land at all, but it appeared to be, and judged it to be Namki. At 4 p.m. I altered my course to S.S.W., true. This would take me farther from the land. I steered this course till 8 a.m. on the 6th, going from 94 to 93 knots. I was on deck at 3 a.m. There was then a dense fog, and I could not see more than 200 yards round the ship. At 8 a.m. the fog was still the same. I could not see the land, but believed myself to be from 35 to 40 miles off between Oksau and Turnabout. I then changed my course to S.W. 4 S., true. Between 9.45 and 9 a.m. the fog lifted for a few moments, and I got sight of land, about 4 miles off, bearing N.W. to N. W. by N. I believed that land to be the Scatter Yits, but I now know that it could not have been. I then altered the course to S.S.W. 4 S., keeping up the same speed. The fog continued dense, and I could not see more than 100 yards round the ship. I remained on the bridge all the morning. At 10.30 I saw the surf nearly ahead, a little on the starboard bow, I should say about a quarter of a mile off. I could see it under the fog. I immediately ordered the helm hard a starboard and the engines to be reversed. Both orders were attended to, and the ship paid off to port. In about 8 or 9 minutes her way was stopped, and I was afraid of her going astern into the danger, as I could see the surf astern. I then put the engines easy ahead to keep steerage way on her, and just as they started ahead the port wheel-rope broke. The helm then flew right over to port. I immediately reversed the engines again, but in 3 or 4 minutes after the rope broke, before anything could be done, the ship struck on her starboard bow, remaining on the rock. Almost immediately after she struck, the water, rushing into the fore-hold, lifted the fore-hatch. Three or four minutes after she struck I gave the order to blow off steam, lest the water reaching the boilers should cause an explosion. About ten minutes after she struck, she fell over on the port side nearly on her beam-ends. I then gave orders to sound round the ship, and I found 3 fathoms over the stern, decreasing to a few feet at the bow. I then gave orders to put the boats into the water, which was done. The Chinese passengers, and the supercargo's people, rushed into the boats. I told some of the crew who were in the boats to land passengers and come back. I saw the natives collecting on the shore, and the passengers were stripped immediately they got to the shore. A passenger, Mr. Brown, who understood Chinese, volunteered to go for assistance. At 5 p.m. Mr. Brown had not returned, and I judged that the natives were only waiting till dark in order to make an attack. I judged it prudent for the safety of the lives on board to leave the ship. There was a heavy ground swell, but very little wind. Captain Hogg proceeded to relate how he had the three boats lashed together, taking the lead himself, and steered for the Haitan Straits. In the morning, after anchoring under an island, he found a junk which took them all to Penghoi. Here they got another junk to take them down to Amoy, where, while arrangements were pending for a visit to the wreck in a Chinese gunboat, Mr. Brown and the others who went away in the first boat arrived by the steamer *Formosa*, and gave him information of their visit to the spot. He was told that the wreck was broken up, and that the Chinese passengers who were landed had been taken off, so that he considered it unnecessary to go back to the place of wreck. He had been in command of a ship since 1859 with intervals. The *Chukiang* was the first steamer he had commanded. He had been 15 or 16 times in her on the trip between Shanghai and Hongkong. He had no complaint against any of his officers or crew; they all behaved well. The place of wreck was 35 or 40 miles from his position according to his reckoning. He could not account for this. Had

never known his compasses to deviate, and believed they were perfectly accurate when corrected. He had seen the courses and distances worked out by members of the Court from those marked in his log-book, and they corresponded with his own reckoning, placing him about 50 miles S.W. of the place of wreck. He considered it safe to go at the speed he was going in the fog, as he imagined he was so far from the land, and unlikely where he was to fall in with vessels beating up. The land he thought to be the Scatter Yits he did not verify by sounding, nor by hanging on to it to make it out. He attributed the loss of the steamer to the loss of his wheel-rope.

Captain Gillson said it was a pity he did not sound. One cast of the lead would have saved the ship.

Captain Cairns thought it would have been easy to make out the land by "hanging on to it" for a short time.

The Court then adjourned till next day, at 11 a.m.

27th February.

THOMAS SMITH, chief officer, stated that the log book in Court was kept by himself. On the last voyage from Shanghai they left on the 4th at 5.30 a.m., passed the lightship at 6 a.m. Nothing of any note occurred till the morning of the 6th, at 8 o'clock, when it was very thick weather, could not see any land. About 8.30 the fog lifted, and the land bore N.W., course S.W. 1 S. He reported to the captain the land. The fog closed again, and in 10 minutes saw the same land again. Course S.S.W. The land he supposed to be the Scatter Yits. He did not take ship's position on the previous day. When he found it was not the Scatter Yits, he reported it to the captain. He took bearings of the land he saw the day before, which was N.W.; this was at noon. Peishan was the land, 14 miles distant. The course was altered when he reported to the captain. At 9.30 to 9.45 they again saw the land on the starboard bow. He was with the captain on the bridge, but they first saw the surf ahead; immediately the helm was ordered to be put hard a starboard, and engines full speed astern, and the orders were complied with instantly. The engines were then put half speed ahead, according to the captain's order, to bring her round to port. The starboard wheel-rope broke in heaving to starboard, when the steamer struck on the starboard bilge.

In answer to Captain Gillson, witness stated the courses as per log-book were the courses steered by the compass, which had a deviation of a point and a half to West, it was corrected occasionally by the standard compass, elevated 14 feet from the deck.

In answer to Captain Cairns, Captain Hogg stated the standard compass was 14 feet from the funnel. The bridge compass had an iron stanchion near it.

The chief mate resumed his statement to Captain Gillson, and stated there was iron near the bridge compass, about four or five feet from it. The leads were on the deck at the time the land was seen, but were not used. Bearing of land on the morning of the 5th at eight o'clock, Tow-chow Island, was taken, 14 miles distant; he saw the bearing marked off then.

To the Court: The charts were kept in the chart-room close to where the Captain slept, but he did not go for any as he was afraid to wake the Captain. The *Chukiang* was not in the habit of going full speed in fogs. At the course they were steering they expected to see Tongyein about eight miles clear of it. He called up the Captain when he found he could not see Tongyein, and told him he could not see the land; the night was rather dark. Captain said he did not expect he would see it now. This was at 1 a.m. He never altered the course without first speaking to the Captain, save to clear a point of land, then he always told the Captain about it. At the time the land was seen, or the breakers, the current was setting.

In answer to Captain Cairns, witness stated no mention of the lead was made on seeing the breakers.

THOMAS EDMONDS, second officer, stated he joined the *Chukiang* as third mate in December 1870. The steamer left Shanghai on the morning of the 4th inst., and nothing occurred till the morning of the 5th at 8 o'clock, when he came on deck to take charge of the watch.

He saw land on the starboard beam, but did not know what land it was, but from what he saw judged it to be Islands; saw no more land all day. The chief-officer relieved him at 8 o'clock the next morning; it was then thick foggy weather; steamer's speed 9½ knots. He did not know where the ship was then. He was having his breakfast when it was reported land ahead. The course was then altered, this he knew at the time. He saw the land, which appeared to him a continuous line of land, he saw it two minutes, and did not see it again, as he finished his breakfast. The chief-officer came down and reported the land to the Captain, who also was at his breakfast, but went on deck. There was a Chinese pilot on board, but he had no charge of the vessel, as he was only a Haitan Straits pilot. At 10 a.m. he was below, when he heard the cry of land ahead, and heard the wheel-ropes snap. He then went on deck, helped to pull the wheel over, and immediately after the vessel struck. The night previous it was his watch from 4 o'clock till 10, and the course was S. W. 1 S. by the compass on the bridge, and he never once checked the bridge compass by the standard compass. The captain was on the deck the whole of this time also. He did not see the captain look at the standard compass. He might have done it without his knowing; nor did he himself at any time of any of his watches look at the standard compass.

In answer to Captain Cairns, witness stated the ship did not steer so steady, as she was trimmed too much by the head; she inclined to starboard. He was not afraid to see the vessel going full speed ahead in a thick fog, nor did he ask the captain to ease her.

To Captain Gillson, witness stated he had seen an azimuth compass on board, brought by the captain.

To the Court.—He was an apprentice to the owner.

In reply to Captain Cairns, Captain Hogg stated last witness had not signed articles during the time he was on board; he first joined as third mate, but last voyage was acting second. He served part of his time on the *Eastern Queen*.

Mr. May suggested the question whether the ship did not strike first to cause the breaking of the wheel-rope.

Captain Gillson did not think it was so, he believed as had been stated.

Captain Cairns thought it probable that a jerk of the sea against the rudder, it being well over at the time, might have been the cause.

Captain Gillson thought the extra power to heave the helm to starboard assisted.

The Court was then cleared.

FINDING OF THE COURT.

1st.—That the British steamer *Chukiang*, Official No. 63,541, sailed from Shanghai, bound for Hongkong, at 5 a.m. on the 4th of February, 1872, having a cargo of Rice and Sundries, and a total crew of 40 hands (including the supercargo and his staff); of which the Master, two Officers, three Engineers and Carpenter were Europeans, also one European and sixteen Chinese passengers.

2nd.—That at 8 a.m. on the 5th February, *Hea-chu* was distinctly sighted, and the ship's position known; the weather was hazy, increasing to thick fog during the afternoon of the 5th February.

3rd.—That the fog was dense during the night of the 5th February, continuing so on the morning of the 6th; at about 8 a.m. land was seen, believed to be the Scatter Yits, but it is clear that this was a mistake, and even if so, the vessel was known to be out of position as expected from the course and distance run.

4th.—That at about 10 a.m. breakers were seen ahead, not five hundred yards from the vessel, and at this juncture, from the wheel being put hard a starboard, the port wheel broke, the vessel striking on the rocks of Reef Island, lat. 25.17.45 N., long. 119.47.45 East, becoming a total wreck in a short time.

5th.—During the whole of the dense fog, the vessel was kept at full speed, and when unexpected and uncertain land was seen, soundings were not taken, and no effort made to find out the true position.

6th.—The Court finds that there was an absence of prudent precaution which demands

a marked expression of condemnation, and therefore suspends the Certificate of the Master for six months from this date.

7th.—The Court further finds that the Mate is deserving of a reprimand for the careless and insufficient manner in which he kept the Ship's Log, and that he offered no suggestion to the Master to take necessary precautions.—*Daily Press*.

Miscellaneous.

The *Gazette* contains the appointment of Mr. W. H. Lay as Her Majesty's Consul at Chefoo, consequent on the death of Mr. Markham. Mr. James Mongan, Consul at Tientsin, has received an extension of leave, and will not return to his post until April or May next.

The Norwegian barque *Glimt* was on the 7th instant lifted from the ground, the chains under her having, during low-water, been hove in as tight as possible, the flood tide lifted her up. The *Fame* being away from the colony, no steamer was to be got for towing her into the harbour, and from 4 to 9 p.m., she drifted to the northward with the tide until she again grounded in 10 fathoms water, about 4 miles from her former position. Chunghue Rock bears N.N.E. 1½ miles of her present position, and she lies right in the fair way of vessels coming from Whampoa. It is hoped to raise her again in some 3 or 4 days, when a tug-steamer will be held ready for her. The Chinese contractor for the raising of her has got a large quantity of fire-crackers in the junks, in order to have a big chin-chin-joss, when the job is successfully finished.—*Advertiser*.

A meeting of the Keystone R. A. Chapter (Am. C.) was held on the 4th inst., when the following officers were installed for the current year.

M. E. H. P.	F. B. Forbes.
E. K.	F. H. B. Jenkins.
E. S.	T. W. Eckfeldt.
C. H.	E. Röhl.
P. S.	M. H. Cook.
R. G. C.	F. E. Haskell.
M. 3 V.	W. C. Eastlack.
M. 2 V.	A. F. Gesselt.
M. 1 V.	A. A. Fisher.
Treasurer	R. F. Eastlack.
Secretary	Gustav Röhl.
S.	T. Hore.

The members gave a banquet at the Club, after the ceremony, under the presidency of their newly installed Chief. The following toasts were drunk in the course of the evening.

The Craft and the Rulers of our Respective Countries.—The Chair.

The General Grand Chapter of R.A. Masons of the U. S. of America.—The Chair.—acknowledged by Comp. Patterson.

The Supreme Grand Chapter of R.A. Masons of England.—The Chair.—Comp. Murray D.G.S. (E.C.)

The Supreme Grand Chapter of R.A. Masons of Scotland.—Comp. Eckfeldt E.S.—Comp. Donaldson.

The D. G. Supdt. and Officers of the District Grand Chapter of China (E.C.)—The Chair.—Comp. Murray.

Our Sister Chapters in Shanghai.—Comp. Röhl.—Comp. Grundy.

Prosperity to Keystone Chapter.—Comp. Maitland.—Comp. Haskell.

The newly installed Officers of Keystone Chapter.—Comp. Patterson. The Chair.

Our Guests.—Comp. Eckfeldt.—Comp. Kingsmill.

The Ladies.—Comp. Eastlack.—Comp. Haskell. The Tyler's toast.—The Chair.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post*. "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*.

IMPORTS-SUNDRIES.

SHANGHAI, 14TH MARCH, 1872.

Number 253 was issued on the 7th instant for the French mail which left about 11 A.M. on the morning of the 8th. The American mail with San Francisco dates to 31st Jan. came in on the 12th; the mails from New York were snowed up, and our correspondent dating as above says: "No trains are moving and the road is more effectually blocked than ever." The English mail of 26th Jan. left Hongkong on Saturday the 9th and arrived yesterday. Telegrams to the 12th of March have been received. We have Tientsin dates to 1st March, and from Newchwang to 15th February. There was a rather more favorable feeling in imports at both places. The first return steamers are expected to-day. Full particulars of the import market are given below; a fair steady business has been done in Cotton Goods, and in Woollens satisfactory sales have been made: 8½-lb. medium goods quoted Tls. 1.90 a 1.92, and Dewhurst's Eagles Tls. 1.95 a 1.96. This time last year they were quoted—medium, Tls. 2.05; best goods, 2.14, and stocks were considered very heavy with Grey Shirtings at 1,236,000 pieces, and T-Cloths, 745,000; on the 12th instant, the stock of Grey Shirtings was 2,821,000 pieces, and T-Cloths, 1,238,000 pieces. We noted the transfer of the Agency of the Union Steam Navigation Company to Messrs. Olyphant & Co., and the advance in the price of that stock—then quoted Tls. 80, buyers; also, that the Hongkew Wharf Company were trying to convert that institution into a public Company; this was accomplished, and since the launch of the Hongkew Wharf Co., Messrs. Olyphant's Wharf has been added to the property, and the title changed to the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co. We further commented on a rumour of the probable foundation of another Yangtze Marine Insurance Co. This has been accomplished under the name of The Chinese Insurance Company Limited, the shares of which are quoted \$120 prem., on \$200 paid up. Telegraphic communication with Nagasaki was interrupted on the 9th instant, but was re-established this morning.

The arrivals have consisted in—on the 10th, *Glenroy*, str., from London; 11th, *Elizabeth Dougal*, from Cardiff; and *Elsinore*, from New York; 12th, *Rose of Australia*, from Sydney.

Departures, other than coasters, none.

Weather, variable—wet and warm, wet and cool, fine and agreeable, cloudy and foggy. The thermometer during the past week averaging Fahrenheit, max. 56, min. 41—a considerable rise.

PIECE GOODS.—Since our last English mail edition, a steady but limited business has been transacted in almost all classes of piece goods, and, at the close, it seems as if the Spring demand were at last setting in.

On the 3rd instant, the first Northern steamers of the season took their departure hence for Chefoo and Tientsin, and as dates up to 1st instant have been received per Gunboat from the latter port, announcing the River and Gulf to be free from ice, we may look for the return of the merchant vessels at any moment. The Gunboat's advices are uninteresting. There was little doing up to the time she left, and the few sales effected seem to have been made with a view to influence our own market. The quotations named to us shew little or no margin on the rates ruling here. The Northern men at this port, however, are evincing more disposition to buy and have lately been on the outlook for any cheap parcels of Cotton staples that are on the market.

The news from the River ports continues satisfactory. Transactions were not on a large scale, and rates, generally following the course of those prevailing here, had slightly declined, but on the whole the market seemed steady, and this for the season of the year may be taken as a good omen.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—In the early part of the fortnight, few sales were made by importers, but second-hand parcels changed hands pretty freely at Tls. 1.86 a 1.88 per piece for the inferior qualities of 8½lb. goods; Tls. 1.90 a 1.92 per piece for the medium; and Tls. 1.95 a 1.96 per piece for Dewhurst's Eagles. But, during the last week, transactions have not been confined to resales, and some importers have closed with ruling rates. At the close, however, more confidence seems to prevail, and for the most favorite common chops rather better offers are being made, which, however, few holders care to accept. 7lb. Shirtings have been in good request throughout, but they have slightly declined in value. The reported sales establish the quotation of Tls. 1.71 a 1.73 per piece for common to good quality. A steady demand has existed for the heavy cloth, which has been wanted for the River and for Ningpo; and sales on the spot, and to arrive per steamer, have been made at stiffer rates. Buyers have paid Tls. 2.75 a Tls. 2.85 per piece for ordinary to finest 9-10/12 lb. a 10lb. goods to arrive. Total sales since 27th instant, 115 a 125,000 pieces.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—The finest reeds have attracted most attention, and these, being low in stock, have commanded higher prices. A sale of fine quality (480 pieces), "to arrive" per sailing ship, is announced at Tls. 3.55 per piece. The value of ordinary 72/80 reed is at Tls. 2.60 a 2.75 per piece. Only a small business has been done in the lower counts, but a fair enquiry has existed for them also, and trade has been restricted by the difference in ideas between sellers and buyers. Total sales, 14,000 pieces.

T-CLOTHS.—The market for T-Cloths has been rather quiet, and prices of 7-lb. goods generally have ruled in favor of buyers. Ordinary cloth is not readily saleable at much over Tls. 1.40 to 1.43 per piece, while good Mexicans are dull at Tls. 1.89 to 1.61 per piece. Common 6-lb. are slightly lower, but the Mexican descriptions of this weight are wanted and scarce. The enquiry for 8-lb. T-Cloths has been of a retail character at rates varying between Tls. 1.80 and Tls. 1.87 per piece. Sales of all weights 35,000 to 40,000 pieces.

DRILLS.—During the early part of the past fortnight, the value of this textile seemed inclined to advance. Importers were very firm, while buyers appeared disposed to comply with the demands of the former. As last French mail was leaving, however, a considerable parcel of good English 15-lb Drills was sold at Tls. 3.09 per piece, and so weakened the market. Subsequently a re-sale of 5,250 of American Drills at Tls. 3.30 and Tls. 3.27 per piece for first and second chops was reported, and that was followed by other sales of English and Dutch at easier rates. The market, however, is again steadier, and good clean 15-lb. English Drills have lately been placed at Tls. 3.12 per piece, which we think shews that the dealers have still confidence in the article. Sales from first hands 14,000 to 15,000 pieces, chiefly English.

JEANS.—Sales of English comprise 6,500 a 7,000 pieces at Tls. 2.25 a 2.30 per piece. There are no Dutch or American Jeans in stock, and both have been enquired for.

SHEETINGS.—About 4,700 pieces of English make have changed hands at Tls. 3.20 a 3.27 per piece for 14 a 15-lb. weights, while the market for American Sheetings has been quiet, with no transactions to report. Stocks of American have been increased by the cargo of the *Surprise* to 12,900 pieces, the cargo of the *Elsinore* has not yet been published.

FANCY COTTONS.—There has been more activity in the market for Fancies, although the prices offered, and in some instances accepted, are still very unremunerative. Of *Chintzes* two small lots of blue have been sold at Tls. 1.20 a 1.22½ per piece, 1,500 pieces Scarlet at Tls. 1.70 a 1.75 per piece, and some 9,000 pieces assorted have been taken at Tls. 1.30 a 1.50 per piece, according to pattern and quality. In *Gentian Shirtings*, the sales reported are 2,500 pieces at Tls. 2.45 a 2.50 per piece, with a trifling enquiry. *Dyed Damasks and Brocades*, shew only a retail trade at Tls. 4.50 a 5.00 per piece, and Tls. 2.72/85 per piece respectively. *Blue Handkerchiefs* have been placed to extent of 5,000 dozen at 5m. 8c. a 6m. 3c. per dozen, and 6,000 pieces of *Velvets* have been sold at former quotations. With reference to *Velvets* last advices from Yokohama report reduced stocks and a firm market at \$12 a 14 per piece for 26 inch black cloth. *Muslins* or *Victoria Launa* have been in eager request, and in the absence of stocks on the spot, parcels near at hand have been readily taken "to arrive" at gradually hardening prices. The highest rate as yet obtained has been Tls. 1.15 per piece. *Dimities* also have been enquired for and 37 inch have been quitted at Tls. 1.15 per piece. Of *Blue Mottle Twills* a sale of 1,200 pieces at Tls. 0.06½ per yard has transpired and that has cleared the market. There are buyers "to arrive" but no sellers.

WOOLLENS.—A moderate business in Woollens has to be reported. It has been checked by the continued firmness of holders consequent on the great improvement in all classes of Woollen manufactures which has taken place at home.

The transactions of the fortnight embrace—

1,060 pieces Long Ells	at Tls. 6.25 per piece for Scarlet, and for C P H assorted Tls. 5.65 per piece.
1,900 " Camlets	" " 14.90 a 15.40 per piece.
1,000 " Spanish Stripes	" " 0.58 a 0.68 per yard.
700 " Medium Cloths	" " 0.83 a 1.95 "
4,000 " Figured Orleans	" " 3.88 a 4.10 per piece.
2,000 " Lastings	" " 10.65 a 11.00 "
800 " Union Crape Lastings ..	" " 5.10 per piece.
500 " Crape Lastings	" " 7.50 "
1,200 " Crape Lustres	" " 3.95 a 4.00 per piece.

METALS.—IRON.—The business of the week is again small, owing entirely to the firm position assumed by Importers, to which natives will not yet respond, although they are very anxious indeed to do business. Some 11,000 bundles Nailrods have been sold at Tls. 2.96 for inferior and 3.10 for best assortments, while 100 tons common Bars have been taken at Tls. 2.60 per picul and 50 tons of a well known brand at Tls. 3 per picul.

COAL.—Prices have further advanced—most of the late arrivals have been to order, and outside dealings have been somewhat restricted to sales of cargoes "to arrive." Cardiff—sales "to arrive" have been made at Tls. 13 per ton, and consignees of cargoes on their way have increased their demands. English—no arrivals, wanted at quotations. American—no sales, rates offered being under what holders will accept. Australian—Sydney kinds have changed hands to arrive at a good advance on last quotations, and the market is firm for both Sydney and Newcastle. Arrivals for February 6,408 tons, against same time 1871, 4,641, and 1870, 3,013. Average prices for Cardiff, Tls. 12; English, Tls. 10.40; American, Tls. 13; Sydney, Tls. 9.87; Newcastle, Tls. 10.12; Japan, Tls. 7.12; Formosan, Tls. 7.

FREIGHTS.—The market continues active, the supply of tonnage still inadequate, and competition has further forced up rates; freight to Swatow has reached the high rate of 96 cents per picul. For Whampoa, vessels are yet required—55 a 56 cents per picul. To Foochow, rates 3 1/2 a 7 per registered ton for suitable lumber vessels. Steamer rates to Tientsin, Tls. 8 per ton measurement, 50 candareens per picul. To Nagasaki and back, and Keelung and back, 3 1/4 a 4 1/2 per ton for coal.

For London—Nothing loading. For New York—No vessel on the berth.

EXCHANGE.—is about 1/2 firmer. Bank paper, 6 months' sight, 6s. 1d.; First Class Credits to Banks, 6s. 1 1/2 d.; to Private Buyers, 6s. 1 1/2 d.; Private and Documentary, 6s. 1 1/2 d. On India, Bombay and Calcutta, 30s. On Hongkong, Bank paper, demand, 27 1/2 discount; Private, 15 days' sight, 28 discount; Mexican dollars, Sh. Tls. 76.30 per 100.

SPANISH STRIPES, C.P.H.—

Scarlet	yd. 0.69 1/2 to
Dark Blue	" 0.58 "
Orange	" 0.45 "
Gentian	" 0.61 "
Green	" 0.55 "
Ash	" 0.62 "
White	" 0.56 "
Purple	" 0.50 "
Black	" 0.62 "
Brown	" 0.52 "

LONG ELLS, C.P.H.—

Scarlet	pc. 6.35 to 0.64
Dark Blue	" 5.30 "
Orange	" 4.20 "
Gentian	" 4.60 "
Green	" 5.30 " 5.40
Purple	" 5.00 "
Black	" 5.00 "

CAMELTS, C.P.H.—S.S.

Scarlet	pc. 15.80 to
Dark Blue	" 14.70 "
Orange	" 14.00 "
Gentian	" 15.80 "
Green	" 13.70 "
White	" 12.50 "
Purple	" 13.50 "
Black	" 12.00 "

Estimated stocks to the evening of the 12th instant:—

Grey Shirtings	2,821,000 pieces.
T.-Cloths	1,238,030 "
White Shirtings	258,000 "
Drills,—English	92,700 "
American	24,500 "
Dutch	69,000 "
Jeans,—English	52,800 "
American	850 "
Dutch	3,200 "
Sheetings,—English	30,600 "
American	12,900 "
Dutch	Nil "
Dyed Shirtings	17,600 "
Spotted do. (White)	12,300 "
Ditto do. (Dyed)	10,000 "
Brocades (White)	6,400 "
Ditto (Dyed)	28,900 "
Chintzes	117,000 "
Damasks	7,300 "
Turkey Reds	45,900 "
Velvets	4,400 "
Velvetines	25,400 "
Handkerchiefs	124,400 doz.
Muslins	1,500 pieces.
Dimities	19,200 "
Spanish Stripes	19,200 "
Medium Cloth &c	28,000 "
Camlets (English)	23,800 "
(Continental)	3,300 "
Long Ells	109,800 "
Lastings	16,000 "
Crape Lastings	16,500 "
Lustres & Orleans, Plain, } Figured, and Craped }	134,900 "

The above stocks are exclusive of unreported cargoes, inwards, per M. M. str. *Volya* and *Hogly*, and per str. *Glenroy* from England, of the ship *Elmore*, from America; also, exclusive of sundry export cargoes to date not yet published.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

Exchange on London 6 m/s Bank Bills
Gs. 1 1/2 d. 1/2 Tl.

COTTON PIECE GOODS:

G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS, T.m.c. T.m.c.	
38 1/2 yds. 39 in. 7 lbs. yd. 1.71 to 1.76	
8 1/2 to 8 1/2 lbs. yd. 1.85 to 1.97	
9 lbs. yd. 2.30 a 2.50	
10 1/2 lbs. yd. 2.75 to 2.90	

G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS.

40 yds. 36 in. 56 Reed yd. 1.80 to 1.88	
60 " " " " 1.95 to 2.00	
64 " " " " 2.05 to 2.15	
66 to 72 reed. " " 2.20 to 2.65	

AMERICAN DRILLS,—

40 yds. 30 in. 15 lbs. per piece 3.20 to 3.35	
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AMERICAN JEANS,—

30 yds. 30 in. 8 1/2 lbs. per piece 2.38 to nom	
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AMERICAN SHEETINGS,—

40 yds. 40 in. 15 lbs. per piece no market.	
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ENGLISH DRILLS,—

40 yds. 30 in. 14 a 15 lbs. per piece 3.05 to 3.15	
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ENGLISH JEANS, 8 lbs.---

30 in. 40 yds. per piece 2.95 to 3.10	
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DUTCH DRILLS,—

30 in. 30 yds. per piece None.	
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DUTCH JEANS,—

30 in. 30 yds. per piece None.	
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T.-CLOTHS—6 lbs., 24

7 lbs. 32 in. Ordinary per piece 1.23 to 1.30	
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7 lbs. do. do. " 1.41 to 1.48	
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6 lbs. Mex. " per piece 1.40 to 1.48	
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7 lbs. " " 1.55 to 1.63	
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6 to 8 1/2 lbs. " 1.80 to 1.88	
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X X 2.15 to 2.23	
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HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue 28 in. yd. 0.58 to 0.65	
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Brown " " 0.40 to 0.55	
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WHITE FIGURED SHIRTINGS yd. 2.20 to 2.25	
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Dyed " " 2.65 to 2.80	
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BROCADES—

White 40 yds. yd. 2.20 to 2.25	
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Dyed " " 2.70 to 2.90	
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DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds. " 4.80 to 5.00	
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GENTIAN SHIRTINGS " 2.45 to 2.60	
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CHINTZ—

Assorted " yd. 1.30 to 1.60	
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Blue and Brown " 1.10 to 1.22	
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Scarlet " 1.45 to 1.75	
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TURKEY REDS, 24 yds. 3 lbs. " 1.90 to 2.05	
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Do. Best " 2.25 to 2.60	
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VELVETS—

Black, 22 in. yd. 0.22 1/2 to 0.25	
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VELVETINES—

Black, 18 in. " 0.10 1/2 to 0.13 1/2	
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26 in. " 0.16 to 0.19	
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DIMITIES, 12 yds. 37 in. yd. 1.00 to 1.15	
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MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in. " 1.00 to 1.15	
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CAMELTS, English—

S S " 14.50 to 15.40	
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G G " 15.25 to " "	
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S S G " 14.90 to 15.00	
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MEDIUM BROAD AND HABIT

CLOTH " yd. 0.75 to 1.50	
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SPANISH STRIPES " yd. 0.57 to 0.64	
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T. T. B. " " 0.64 to " "	
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LONG ELLS—

Scarlet, 24 yds. H H yd. 6.35 to " "	
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" C P H " 6.35 to 6.10	
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Assorted. H H " 5.50 to 5.65	
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" C P H " 5.65 to " "	
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" G G " 5.65 to " "	
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LASTINGS, 30 yds. " 9.50 to 12.00	
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CRAP LASTINGS, 30 yds. " 7.00 to 7.50	
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CRAP LUSTRES " 3.80 to 4.00	
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ORLEANS—

Figured, 30 yds. yd. 3.85 to 4.15	
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Do. "Spot" Patterns " 4.25 to 4.40	
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IRON—

Nail Rod small sizes " yd. 3.15 to 3.20	
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Fair to good assortments. " 2.90 to 3.10	
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Hoop " 2.50 to 2.90	
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Flat " 2.80 to 3.00	
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Round " 2.80 to 3.00	
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LEAD L. B. " 4.85 to 4.90	
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Common " 4.60 to 4.70	
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TIN PLATES " yd. 5.50 to 5.75	
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STEEL " yd. 2.75 to 2.80	
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PLANTS " yd. 0.40 to 0.50	
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WINDOW GLASS " box 2.00 to 2.20	
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PEPPER—

Black " yd. 9.00 a 10.50	
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White " " 18.00 to 20.00	
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BETEL NUT—

Cochin China " yd. 2.50 to 3.00	
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Singapore " 1.80 to 2.40	
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SANDAL WOOD—

Best picked " yd. 3.25 to 3.60	
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South Sea Island " 3.20 to " "	
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Malabar " 12.00 to 14.00	
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TIN—

Straits " yd. 23.00 a 25.50	
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Malacca " 29.00 to 29.50	
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SUGAR—

Black, Swatow & Amoy " yd. 2.10 to 2.45	
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Formosa " 2.10 to 2.40	
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Brown Hainan " 2.80 to 3.00	
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Formosa & Amoy " 2.60 to " "	
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Swatow " 2.60 to 2.70	
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Canton " 2.60 to 3.00	
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Manila " 3.80 to 3.00	
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White, common to fair " 3.60 to 4.00	
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medium " 5.50 to 5.80	
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fine to finest " 6.00 to " "	
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COALS—Cargo quotations from ship

Cardiff " ton. 13.50 to " "	
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English " " 11.00 to " "	
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American " " 13.00 to " "	
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Sydney " " 11.00 to " "	
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Newcastle " 11.00 to " "	
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Japan (Karatz) " 7.00 to 7.50	
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Formosa " 7.00 to " "	
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OPIUM.—Our last memo. was dated 28th February, since which time transactions have been only on a moderate scale, without much fluctuation in rates. Malwa has remained steady, and rates for Bengal drug have varied but little.

Malwa was last quoted closing quiet at Tls. 465 per picul with 1 to 1 1/2 cattie allowance on good drug. Enquiry during the fortnight has not been to any great extent, the market at the Northern and River Ports offering but little inducement to shippers. Present stocks are more than sufficient for any probable demand, and the steamer *Malacca*, with London mails of 25th January, is now coming into port with 1,113 chests, of which the bulk will be Malwa. Market closes quiet at Tls. 465 per picul. The estimated stock is 2,479 1/2 chests, of which 800 chests is bargained Opium.

Patna.—Closing quotations in our last were Tls. 506-07 cash, old drug, and Tls. 500 to 502 new. Transactions either for cash or time have been on a very moderate scale and rates show but little fluctuation, the highest point touched being Tls. 510 for old Patna. We now quote old Tls. 504 cash, new Tls. 490 cash quiet.

Benares.—Closing rates were old Tls. 493, new Tls. 495. As usual enquiry for this description has been only trifling, and prices have been governed by those ruling for Patna. We now quote old Tls. 494, new Tls. 492.83. The stock of Patna and Benares is estimated at 1668 chests.

Persian and Turkey no enquiry.

Stock on 29th Feb.	3,140 1/2	1,689	4,838 1/2
Receipts since	1,427	285	1,712

Total	4,567 1/2	1,974	6,550 1/2
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Deliveries from 29th Feb. to 13th March	2007	306	2,403
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Stock at this date	2,479 1/2	1,668	4,147 1/2
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Bargained Opium 800 chests.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—Our last circular was dated the 28th ultimo, since when transactions in Tea have been most trifling. Stocks are reduced to a minimum and the season may be considered closed. After this date last year one vessel left for London. The Export figures to America show the total of last season.

Our Export to date as compared with that of last season is as follows:—

To Great Britain	Black	8,473,000 lbs. Excess.
Do.	Green	201,000 " "
To America.....	Black	1,311,000 " "
Do.	Green	1,958,000 " "

BLACK.—One small parcel of common Hohow has been bought at Tls. 15½. Settlements 228 chests. Stock (against 5,000 chests last year) 230 chests.

GREEN.—Four chops (two Moyune and two common Fychow) make up the list of settlements.

Settlements—Fychow and Moyune 2,300 ½ chests.

Stock of all kinds 976 ½ chests, against 5,000 ½ chests in 1871.

Prices paid have been:—

London Ex. 6s. 1½d. Freight £3.10. New York Ex. 6s. 1½d. Freight £4. Fychow and Moyune Tls. 24 a 44=1s. 5d. a 2s. 5½d. per lb.=51½ a 78 cts. D P.

Export to Great Britain is as under—

	1871-72.	1870-71.
BLACK.....	*72,575,920 lbs. ...	62,102,466 lbs. ...
GREEN	8,149,260 " ...	7,947,389 " ...
	80,725,180 lbs. ...	70,049,855 lbs. ...

Export to United States and Canada—

BLACK.....	1,930,204 lbs. ...	618,877 lbs. ...
GREEN	20,461,082 " ...	18,502,946 " ...
	22,391,286 lbs. ...	19,121,823 lbs. ...

* In these figures the cargo of the *Tchihatchoff*, to Odessa, is included 2,000,000 lbs.

SILK.—During the past fortnight our market has been quiet, but a fair business has been done considering the advanced season and the scarcity of Silk.

Settlements are estimated at 700 bales, say:—

300 bales Tsatlees.
100 " Taysaams.
150 " Re-reeled Tsatlees and Hainings.
150 " Szechuens and Sundries.

700 bales.

Prices have again declined Tls. 10 on market to common sorts.

Chop Silks are firmly held, and consequently avoided, quotations being nominally Tls. 575 to 580 for Koofoonging's Chop No. 3.

Arrivals from the country are getting very trifling, and our unsold stock is reduced to 500 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

	Taels per picul.	Sterling Cost per lb. laid down in London at Exchange 6/1½ per Tael.	Francs p. kilo. laid down in Lyons at Exchange	Telegraphic London value per lb. 8th March.
		s. d. s. d.	Fr. Fr.	s. d. s. d.
Tsatlees.—Chop No. 1.....	Nominal	.....	.....	30 6 a 31 0
" " 2.....	Do.	.....	.....	29 6 a 30 0
" " 3.....	Do.	.....	.....	28 6 a 29 0
" " 3½.....	Do.	.....	.....	27 6 a 28 0
Ordinary No. 3½ and } Chop No. 4 }	520 a 530	27 9 a 28 3	.....	26 6 a 27 0
Ordinary No. 4.....	500 a 510	26 9 a 27 3	.....	25 6 a 26 0
" " 5 & com.	460 a 490	24 6 a 26 3	.....	22 0 a 24 6
Karshing } Taysam }	Chop No. 1.....	None	.....	26 9 a 27 6
" " 2.....	490 a 500	26 3 a 26 9	.....	25 0 a 25 6
" " 3.....	460 a 480	24 6 a 25 9	.....	23 0 a 24 0
" " 4, 5 & com.	410 a 430	22 0 a 23 0	.....	20 0 a 22 6
Chin Cum } Coarse }	No. 1.....	None	.....	None
" " 2.....	None	.....	.....	20 6 a 21 0
" " 3.....	380 a 390	23 6 a 21 0	.....	19 0 a 20 0
" " 4, & com.	350 a 360	18 9 a 19 3	.....	18 0 a 19 0
Hwens, and } Hainings, ... }	Chop No. 1.....	None	.....	25 6 a 26 0
" " 2.....	Nominal	.....	.....	25 0 a 25 3
" " 3.....	Do.	.....	.....	24 0 a 24 6
" " 4 & com.	Do.	.....	.....	21 0 a 23 6
Hangchow Tsatlees } Layongs (Skeins) }	380 a 390	20 6 a 21 0	.....	23 0 a 24 6
Twings (Taysam long reel) }	None	.....	.....	18 0 a 20 0
Throns. (Trams.).....	480 a 500	25 9 a 26 9	.....	19 6 a 21 0
Re-reeled Hainings.....	530 a 620	28 3 a 33 3	.....	23 6 a 25 6
Do. Tsatlees.....	520 a 615	27 9 a 32 9	.....	26 6 a 27 0
Szechuens, fair to fine.....	530 a 400	18 9 a 21 6	.....	26 0 a 28 6
Do. common.....	220 a 300	12 3 a 16 3	.....	.....

The P. and O. steamer "Bombay" has 210 bales engaged, and the Pacific mail steamer "Oregonian" 135 bales.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

We have again only a small business to report at somewhat higher rates than last mail, closing steady.

On London— Per Tael.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight 6s. 1d.
Credits, " " 6s. 1½d.
Doc. Bills, 6 months' sight...6s. 1½d.

On Calcutta—

Bank Bills, 3 days' sight...Rs.—305

On Bombay—

Bank Bills, 3 days' sight...Rs.—305

On Hongkong—

Bank Bills, demand.....27½ & cent. disc.
Private, 15 days' sight—28.

BULLION.

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 166.50 per bar of 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

BAR SILVER.—Tls. 111.25 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—76.25; CAROLUS—77.70.

COPPER CASH.—1,590 per Tael.

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June 1871 to 12th March, 1872.

Adamson, Bell and Co.....	1,151
Blain and Co.	60
Barnet and Co.	1,600
Birley, Worthington and Co.....	1,256
Birt & Co.	489
Borntraeger and Co.....	231
Bourjau, Hubener and Co.	273
Bovet, Brothers and Co.	428
Bower, Hanbury and Co.....	1,778
Brand, Brothers and Co.	2,039
Bull, Purdon and Co.....	32
Butterfield & Swire.....	671
Essex and Co.	1,439
Fogg & Co.	353
Findlay, Wade and Co.	120
Ganwell, F. R.	799
Gibb, Livingston and Co.	1,460
Gilman and Co.	2,519
Heard, Augustine, and Co.	716
Helbling, J. C. and Co.....	402
Hogg, Brothers	948
Jardine, Matheson and Co.	749
Jarvie, John, and Co.	1,879
Lacroix Cous. & Co.....	1,918
Lindsay & Head.....	126
Maertens, A. H.	580
Milsom and Tod, ...	1,250
Nachtrieb, A., and Co.	1,453
Pila and Co.....	780
Pustau, Wm. and Co. Co.....	134
Reiss and Co.	1,386
Robison, J. S.	56
Russell and Co.	907
Sassoon, David, Sons and Co.....	1,897
Scheibler, Matthaei and Co.....	332
Shaw, Brothers and Co.	1,176
Siemssen and Co.....	436
Skeggs, C. J. and Co.	4,425
Telge Nolting & Co.	237
Textor and Co.....	2,635
Thorne, Brothers and Co.....	453
Turner & Co.....	297
Vaucher Freres	18
Westall, Brand and Co.....	478
Wright Burkill and Co.....	625
Sundries	4,322

Total Bales..... 47,313

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

SHARE MARKET

Stock.	Share	Paid Up.	Dividend	Closing Quotation.
Banks.	£	£	£	£
Agra Bank		10	8 p.c.	7½ Nomi.
Comptoir d'Esco.				
de Paris	20	20	5½ p.c.	..
Chartd. Bk. of India.				
Autr. & Uth.	20	20	6 p.c.	14 Nomi.
Chartd. Mer. Bk. of India.				
London	25	25	6 p.c.	25 Nomi.
Oriental Bank	£25	£25	12 p.c.	45 ..
H'kong and S'hai Bank.				
Old	\$125	125	1 p.c.	58½ ..
Do. do. New.		100	12 p.c.	57 ..
Steamer Cos.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
S. S. N. Co.				June
Stock & Scrip 71	100	100	1 p.c.	150 cash 160
Scrip 1871				26
Union S. N. Co.	100	100	12 p.c.	86
North-China Str. Co.	100	100		69
China Sea Saigon & Straits S. S. Co.	\$100	50		10½ disct.
China and Straits S. N. Co.	100	2		25 ..
Docks.				
Shanghai Dock Co.	Tl. 500	Tl. 500	4 p.c.	Tl. 180
Footing Dock Co.	3,000	3,000	None.	1500 Nomi.
Gas				
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	100	12 p.c.	Tl. 143
French Gas Co.	50	50	10 p.c.	63
H'kong and China Gas Co. Limited	£10	£10	10 p.c.	\$ 65
Insurance.				
China Traders' Co. Limited	\$1,000	1,000	47½ p.sh.	\$ 1506 prm.
North-China Insco. Co.	Tls.	1,000	Tl. 200	Tricentia 410 ex. div.
Union Insco. Socy. of Canton	\$5,000	1,000	Tricentia	1,400 prm.
Y'tze Insco. Assn.	Tl. 500	Tl. 500	16 p.c.	Tl. 835
Miscellaneous.				
S. T. & Lighter Co.	Tl. 350	Tl. 850	7 p.c.	Tl. 400
Hongkew Wharf Co.	100	100		Tl. 55 prm
Boochow Bridge Co.	100	100	15 p.c. & bonus.	200 Nomi.
S'hai Racket & Inn Recreation Fund.	120	120	5 p.c.	80 ..
Bridge of Boats (Ningpo)	500	500	12 p.c.	410 ..

J. P. BISSET & Co.,
Sharebrokers.

WM. YOUNGER & CO'S INDIA PALE ALE. Unsurpassed for Delicacy of Aroma, Excellent Tonic Properties, and Keeping Qualities.

BREWERIES: EDINBURGH.
LONDON OFFICES: BELVEDERE ROAD, S.E.
ESTABLISHED 1749.
o-a-w 19ja 8 25th January, 1872.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; and on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GE-NUNE Manufacturers, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

(1) 23my 40

26th, May 1871.

Crystal Glass Chandeliers,
Wall Lights, Mirrors, & Lamps.

The Patent Challenge, "Punkah Lamp,"

The only perfect Lamp yet constructed to burn Mineral Oils beneath the Punkah.

Table Glass, Cut, Engraved & Jewelled,
in great variety.

BOHEMIAN AND ENGLISH VASES, LUSTRES, AND ORNAMENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

GILT DINNER SERVICES.

From £3.10s. to 1,000 GUINEAS.

DESSERT, TEA, AND BREAKFAST SERVICES, IN GREAT VARIETY.

CLOCKS.

The New Patent Jewelled Chime Clock,

Which strikes the hours on a gong, and chimes the quarters on bells. Price from £100 to £500. CLOCKS.—Special Show Rooms, containing every variety of CLOCKS for the DINING and DRAWING ROOM, VESTIBULE, LIBRARY, and CARRIAGE, &c.

THE ANNUAL CLOCK with CALENDER, BAROMETER, &c., goes accurately for Twelve Months when once Wound, in Marble, Bronze, and Ormolu.

THE SINGING-BIRD CLOCK, quite new. MUSICAL BOXES and MECHANICAL PICTURES.

CHANDELIERS IN CRYSTAL, BRONZE, ORMOLU AND SILVER.

CANDELABRA FOR GAS OR CANDLES, With the True Oriental Colours. FOUNTAINS and MOSQUES for INDIA. Registered designs of Mirrors, Wall Lights, Lamps, and Chandeliers for India.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE GAS WORKS ERECTED IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

Contracts taken, and experienced Men sent out, as for

His Highness the NIZAM, Secunderabad, India; the SULTAN of TURKEY; and VICEROY of EGYPT.

Club, Mess, and General Furnishing Orders for Glass, China and Earthenware, promptly executed.

ESTIMATES AND DESIGNS FREE.

J. DEFRIES & SONS,

Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and Contractors to Government.

City Show Room and Principal Depot—

147, HOUNDSDITCH. LONDON.

Works: LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, and PARIS.

Established 1803.

o-a-f 6ju 44

June 16th, 1871.

The BEST INVESTMENT OF THE DAY for a SMALL OUTLAY,

And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated drinks. The book of 44 pages of illustrations and information, forwarded free, or can be had at the office of this paper.

BARNETT, ENGINEER, 23, FORREST-ST. HOXTON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

23ma 67

28th December, 1871.

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS

Has been introduced by

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,

Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.

THE NEW HAT has the advantage of the CHAMBER PRINCIPLE, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

Are also Sole Manufacturers of the

INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.

Manufactory—24, GT. CHARLOTTE ST., BLACK-FRIARS, S.E.;

Sample Rooms—28, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. LONDON.

o-a-f 6jy-72 49 July 7th, 1871.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ADELPHI, LONDON.

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES, and decided to Ship

ONLY TO THE TRADE,

and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms. Priced LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits, will in future be protected by a PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE, duly registered, bearing their Signature.

Trial Shipments are suggested.

o-a-f 6no-72 64 6th November, 1871.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 8 of 1872.

YANG-TSZE.

FIVE New 6-feet diameter Buoys have been recently moored in the Yang-tse, between the Actson Shoal and Vine Point, in the following positions:—

1.—ACTSON BUOY.—This Buoy, which is painted Red and surmounted with a Balloon, is moored in 3 fathoms of water on the S.W. end of the Actson Shoal.

2.—CENTAUR BUOY.—This Buoy, which is painted Black and surmounted with a Balloon, is moored in 7½ fathoms of water on the N.E. end of the Centaur Bank. A straight course can be steered between Buoys Nos. 1 and 2.

3.—NORTH BANK BUOY.—This Buoy, which is painted Red and surmounted with a truncated pyramidal top, is moored in 5 fathoms of water on the S.W. end of the North Bank.

4.—WATERMAN or MIDDLE BANK BUOY.—This Buoy, which is painted Black and surmounted with a Balloon, is moored in 6 fathoms of water on the N.E. edge of the Waterman Bank.

5.—VINE POINT BUOY.—This Buoy, which is painted Red and surmounted with a Balloon, is moored in 5 fathoms of water on the edge of the Shoals to the S.E. of Vine Point. A straight course can be steered between Buoys Nos. 4 and 5.

Captains and Pilots of vessels passing these Buoys are requested to report any damage to them, and any changes in the position of the Banks or Shoals.

The Five Old Buoys have been removed.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Engineer's Office,
Custom House, 700 16ma
Shanghai, 11th March, 1872.

